THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 51 PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

JOHNSON'S TOUR TO THE LAKES.

RECEPTION AT NEW YORK

Matters Singular and Sarcastic

THE GRAND BANQUET.

ORATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Premier's Post-Prandial Drolleries.

BITTER POKE AT PHILADELPHIA

PRETTY POEM FOR McMICHAEL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The reception of the President and suite in New York last evening was a grand affair. We have only space to-day to present a report of the banquet:—

Speech of the President.

Mr. Johnson said, in reply to Mayor Hoffmann's address of welcome:—

I feel, I confess, almost overwhelmed. But the mind would be exceedingly dull, and the heart almost without an impulse, that could not give utterance to something responsive to what has been said and what has been done. (Applause, and cries of "Hush?") Oh! believe me, that on this occasion warm is the heart that feels, and willing is the heart that speaks ("Hear, hear," and great clapping of hands), and I would to God it were in my power to reduce to sentence and to language the emotions that this night and this occasion have produced. I shall not attempt, in response to what has been said, and the manifestations that have been made, to go into a speech, or to make an argument to you on this occasion, but merely to give utterance to the fulness of my heart for the sincerity of this reception. (Cheers.) I would that I could give utterance to what I feel. This is impossible; but the sentiments which have just been expressed before me, and the demonstrations that have been made to-day, the outpouring of the popular heart has on this occasion gone forth, and will, like a liquid, spread itself until it is communicated to every part of the United States. ("Good!" and cheers.) All that is wanting in the great struggle in which we are engaged is simply to develop the popular heart of the nation. (Cheers.) It is like making a fire. All that is necessary is a sufficient amount of friction to develop the popular sentiment, and the popular feeling of the nation. (Cheers.) I know, as you know, that we have just passed through a bloody and a perilous conflict, and there are gentlemen here with us who are associated with us on this occasion, who have participated in, and had their share in this struggle for the preservation of the Union. ("Hear," "hear," and immense applause.) Yes, the Army on the one hand (looking toward General Grant), and the Navy on the other (looking towards Admiral Farragut)—(great cheering)—have performed their part in restoring the Government to its present state of peace. And, gentlemen, in this connection I would be derelict if I omitted to mention the important services of the Secretary of State. (Cheers.) So far as the humble individual who now stands before you, and to whom you have so kindly and pleasantly alluded, is concerned, as to the part he has performed in this great drama, in this struggle for the suppression of the Rebellion on the one hand and the restoration of the Government on the other, he has tried to do his duty. (Loud cries of "Good.") I will say, too, in summing up, that I feel that the Government has discharged its duty. (Cheers.) But there is still something to be done. The work is not yet finished. Though we have passed through fields of blood, and at times have been almost constrained and forced to the conclusion that we should be compelled, as it were, to witness the Goddess of Liberty go staggering to her grave through fields of carnage and blood, to see our Government destroyed; yet time changed such opinions, and victory brought bright hopes. But while the enemy, as it were, have been put down in the field, there is still a greater and more important task for you and others. (Cheers.) I must be permitted—and I will not trespass upon your time but a moment—I must be permitted to remark that the Government commenced the suppression of this Rebellion for the express purpose of preserving the Union of the States. That was the declaration that was made, and under that declaration the Government went into the war and continued it until it suppressed the Rebellion. The Rebellion has been suppressed, and in its suppression the Government has declared and announced and established the great fact that these States have not the power either by force or by peaceable means to separate themselves from the Union. (Cries of "Never!" and three cheers.) That right has been denied, and has been settled and determined by the Government in the field and in one of its departments—the Executive department; but there is another department of your Government which has declared, by its official acts and by the position it has taken, that—notwithstanding the Rebellion was suppressed for the purpose of preserving the Union of the States and establishing the doctrine that the States could not secede—this department of the Government, I say, has practically assumed and declared up to the present time that the Government was dissolved and the States were out of the Union, and has acted upon that assumption. (Cries of "Oh! oh!") We who contend for the opposite doctrine, years ago contended that the States had not even the right to peaceably secede, and one of the means or modes of peaceable secession was that the States of the Union could withdraw their representation from the Congress of the United States, and that would be practical dissolution. We denied that they had the right to withdraw their representatives. (Cheers.) They did attempt to withdraw them, and we have proved that they had no such power. (Cheers.) And now, when the doctrine is established, that they have no right to withdraw, and the Rebellion is at an end, and the States are again resuming their position, and renewing their relations as far as in them lies with the Federal Government, I would give them representation in the Congress of the United States in conformity with that sacred charter of liberty which declares that you cannot even by amendment to the Constitution deprive any one of them of the right of representation. (Cheers.) We find that in violation of the Constitution in express terms as well as in spirit, that the States of this Union have been and they continue to deny them their representation in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. The question in the struggle before us is:—Will we submit, or will the American people submit, to this practical dissolution? Will we submit to a doctrine we have repudiated and a doctrine we have proved has no existence and cannot be sustained? ("Never.") The issue is now before you. It is before you and the country. Will these States be permitted to continue and remain as they are in a practical—so far as legislation is concerned—in a practical condition of dissolution? It is giving the lie direct, it is answering and subverting every single argument and position we have taken and made since the Rebellion commenced. Are we prepared now, after having passed through this Rebellion—are we prepared, after the immense amount of blood that has been shed—are we prepared, after having accumulated a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars—are we prepared, after all the injury that has been inflicted upon the people North and South of this Confederacy—to continue this disruption of the Union? ("No," and cheers.) Let me ask this intelligent audience here to-night, and not in the language of declamation but in a spirit of Christianity and of sound philosophy, are we prepared to renew the scenes through which we have just passed? ("No, never!") Are we prepared to see one portion of this republic arrayed again in deadly conflict against another portion? Are we prepared to see the North arrayed against the South and the South against the North. Are we prepared in this fair and happy Government of freedom and of liberty, to see man again set upon man, and in the name of God lift his hand against the throat of his fellow-man? Are we prepared to see our fair fields again devastated? Are we prepared to see this land that gave you a brother-birth again drenched in a brother's blood? ("Never!" "No!") Or rather are we not prepared to bring from Gilead a balm that is healing in its character, and pour it into the wound? (Cheers, and cries of "Good.") Let us talk practically here before this array of intelligence, of integrity, of patriotism, and of wealth. Let us talk about this thing practically. Have we not in the private relations of life seen brothers, men of most respectable character separate and divide. The contest between them would be severe, the conflict angry; yet, when it was all over, when they had settled their difficulty and become reconciled, and it had passed into oblivion, they would hold each other dearer than before, and be glad that the misunderstanding occurred to teach them to love one another more dearly. (Cheers.) They are our brothers. (Cries of "Hear!" "Good!" and cheers.) They are our fellow-citizens. ("Hear, hear.") They are part of ourselves. (Cheers.) They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. (Cheers.) They have lived with us and been part of us from the commencement of the experiment of our Government down to the commencement of the Rebellion. They are identified with its history and with its prosperity in every sense of the word. (Cheers.) We have had a *hiatus*, as it were, but that has passed by and we have come together again, and now understanding what the feud was, and when the apple of discord has been renewed, and we are living under the Constitution of the United States—may I be permitted to indulge in some further remarks, I will detain you but a moment?—(Cries of "Go on.") I will hold you responsible if I make too long a speech. What is now said gentlemen after the Philadelphia Convention has met and pronounced upon the condition of the country? What is now said? Why that those men who met in that Convention were insincere; that their professions were nothing, that they were politicians, and that they are not to be believed. What better evidence can you have of loyalty? They talk about it and talk about red-handed Rebels, and all that. Who is there that has fought this rebellious spirit with more consistency and determination than the individual who addresses you? ("Hear" and cheers.) Who has sacrificed and suffered more? But because my sacrifices and sufferings have been great as an incident growing out of a civil war, should I become dead and insensible to truth and principle (Cheers.) But these men notwithstanding they may now profess loyalty and devotion to the Union of the States are not to be believed. ("Hear.") What better evidence can you have of loyalty and devotion to the Government than profession. Who dare, in this day of religious and political freedom, set up an inquisition on a man's conscience, and pronounce sentence against his professions of loyalty? How many men have lived under this Government, from its origin to the present time, who have been loyal, and obeyed the laws, and sustained the Government in the hour of peril, and yet, in sentiment, they preferred change, and would rather have lived under another form of government. The best evidence you can have is their practical loyalty, their professions, and their actions. (Cries of "Good," and cheers.) Then it these gentlemen from the North and the South come forward with professions of devotion to the Constitution and the Union of these States—when their actions and professions correspond, you must assume that they are sincere. Have we reached that point in our country's history that all confidence is lost in man? If we have reached that point—if we cannot trust each other, and confidence is gone—I tell you your Government is not as strong as a rope of sand. Its own weight will tumble it to pieces. This Government has no tie, this Government has no bond, it has no adhesive power, if confidence and trust in each other gone. But these men who sat in that Convention, who professed that they represented a peace-loving people, are doubted. They declare that their people want peace on earth and good-will to men and they are answered with the argument, "We won't believe you." Therefore this disruption, this practical dissolution must continue to exist. Why is the Southern man not to be believed? And I don't speak here to-night because I am a Southern man, and because my infant view first saw the light of heaven in a Southern State. Thank God, though I say it myself, I feel that I entertain opinions and notions that are co-extensive with all these States and with all this nation. (Cheers.) And while I am a Southern man I am a Northern man. (Applause.) That is to say I am a citizen of the United States (cheering), and am willing to concede to all other citizens what I claim for myself. But I was going to bring your attention, as I am up—and you must not encourage me too much ("go on," "go on")—as one of those men who have been engaged in this thing, and pretty well broken down, I was going to call your attention to a point. The Southern States, or their leaders, proposed a separation. Now, what was the reason that they proposed that separation? The time has come to think. The time has come to consult our brains, and the passions of our hearts. The time has come when the reason should bear sway, and feeling and impulse be laid aside. What was the reason that the South gave for separation; what was it? They said that the Constitution of the United States was insufficient for them, and that they were not secured in their rights under the Constitution. Whether it be true or false, that was the reason assumed that we will separate this Government; we cannot have the Constitution executed as a whole, and we will take the Constitution of our country in a separate condition, and we will enforce it. It was separation; it was against the Union. This was treason. I took my position in the Senate of the United States, and assured them, as I have since, that this Union was perpetual, that it was a great magic circle, never to be broken. But the reason the South gave was that the Constitution can't be enforced, hence they wanted to separate. They attempted to separate, but they failed. But while the question was pending they went, and what kind of Government was it? What kind of a Constitution did they adopt? Was it it not, with some few variations, the Constitution of the United States, under which they had lived from the origin of the Government up to their attempt at separation. They made the attempt to separate that they could live under that Constitution and enforce its provisions. We said no, you shan't separate; you shall remain with us, and the Constitution shall be preserved and shall be enforced. (Cheers.) The Rebellion has ceased, and when their armies were put down by the army and navy of the United States they accepted the terms of the Government, and what were they? We said to them before the termination of the Rebellion, "Disband your armies, return to your original position in the Government, and we will receive you with open arms." The time came at which their armies were disbanded under the lead of my distinguished friend on the right (loud and continued cheering. "Grant! Grant!"), under the Army and Navy. That being done, what were the terms of the capitulation? They accepted the proposition of the Government, and what did they say? Why, "We want to return." They said, "We appealed to the arbitrament of the sword, and that arbiter has decided against us, and that being so, as honorable and magnanimous men, we accept its terms." (Applause.) And the query comes to us, "Will they be accepted." Do we want to tread them in the dust? (Cries of "No! no!") I say this, and repeat it here to-night, I do not want them to come back into this Union degraded and debased. ("Good! good?" Applause.) I want them, if they are to come back at all, and are to become a part of this great whole, called America, to come back with all their manhood (applause); then they will be proud to be a part of these United States (cheers). I have not approached the point that I intended to make; but to go back, why is it we distrust them, and say they are hypocritical? I have just called your attention to the Constitution under which they were desirous to live, and that was the Constitution of their fathers, where they wanted separate institutions. Now, in returning they have lost the institution of slavery, the great apple of discord; and they wanted to keep the Constitution under which they lived before, and renounce the one which they wanted to establish. Where, then, is the cause for want of confidence? Is there any? (Cries of "No, no!") I have not come here to-night to apologize for the persons who have tried to destroy this Government, and if every public act of my life, in speeches or in practice, does not disprove the charge that I want to apologize for them, there is no use of a man having a public record. (Applause.) Take the Southern people, with all their heresies and errors, and admitting to the fullest extent what they have done—the leaders done wrong—forced a public opinion, and coerced and forced others to follow them. Yet all over the Southern States thousands, with faces pale, looked sadly at the flag of their country receding in the distance; and after having passed through the struggle, and when they saw it return again under the lead of our gallant officers and men, thousands and thousands rejoiced with the return of the flag of their country. (Cheers.) The leaders betrayed the people, and led them astray by this great outcry of "oppression." And, my countrymen here to-night, when we talk about this outcry—we have a homely phrase out in the West—what we call "hammer and anvil." While Davis and those of that class were talking about oppression in the South, there was another class in the North that were talking about abolition. Taking the two extremes, the one has been anvil and the other has been hammer. (Laughter and applause.) The Rebellion has been suppressed—it is terminated. The men of the South join in with those who were trying to suppress the Rebellion. But we find that those who played the game on the other hand are still fighting, and fought those in the South who were trying to break up this Government. I am opposed to those in the North who are trying to break it up now (cheers), and I am against all those who are opposed to the Union. (Cheers.) I am for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. (Great cheering.) I helped my distinguished friend on my left (turning to General Grant) to fight the Rebellion in the South—and we must not forget his peculiar phrase that he was going to "fight it out on that line." I was with him, and I done all that I could; and when we have whipped them at that end of the line, I want to say to you that I am now fighting them at the other. (Laughter and applause.) It is a struggle for the Union of the States. The North cannot get along without the South, and the South cannot get along without the North. Do we want a foot controlled by Rebels? ("No!") No; we want to let loyal men in ("Hear, hear!" Applause), and none but loyal men. And I ask here to-night, in the face of this intelligent audience, upon what does the fear rest that men getting in from the South would control the country? Take the entire delegation of 58 representatives, compared with 282 that you have got in the North, and if those of the North were to let in the 58 that you have no confidence in, how are they to control the 208, taking it in the worst possible light? We are afraid of these men in the South; we are afraid they will repudiate our national debt. Place these men in the worst possible condition that they can be placed in, and you have an overwhelming majority of 150 or 180. Yes, after this immense amount of money has been expended, after peace has been restored, after all these lives have been lost, all this blood that has been shed, when we want trade, commerce, agriculture, and all the arts of peace restored, are we to be carried away by the clamor that if fifty-eight men come in from the South, great evils will result? (Cheers.) Are we a people? ("We are!") Are we all cowards? ("No!") Did they control you before the Rebellion commenced, and have they any more power now than they had then? But let me say to this intelligent audience to-night, I do not pretend to prophecy, but at the beginning of this Rebellion I made a prophecy that has been fulfilled. I told the Southern people years ago that whenever they attempted to break up this Union, whenever they attempted to dissolve these States, that it would be a death-blow to the institution of slavery. ("Good! good!") I am proud to say on this occasion—not by way of flattery or compliment to the people of the city of New York—that they are taking a liberal, comprehensive, and patriotic view of this whole question. I am proud to find her conscious of the fact that our existence depends upon congregation—that while you are willing to live you are willing to let others live, and do not desire to live by the destruction of others.

Mr. Seward's Funny Speech.

Citizens of New York:—I belong here—here in New York—and whatever Cabinet or other honors have occurred to me, they are all subsidiary to my principal pride—that I am a native-born citizen of the greatest single republican State of the world. (Cheers.) Aye and I wish that I could make the Mayor of the city of New York feel half the pride in the growing glory and greatness of the capital city of the State of New York that I feel when I remember that in the Cabinet of the United States I never have thought a thought, or studied a principle, but which went to make the city of New York—my own city—the great city of the world, of all ages. (Applause.) I thank the Mayor for the kindness with which he has introduced me, and I will go back to the place which he has assigned me, the very humble place in the Cabinet. (Laughter.) I will go back into the Cabinet. We war on straight jackets there sometimes. And being there, and it being a very late hour of the night—("Go on!" Go on!") and that the preceding events of the day are calculated to make us loquacious, I will tell you some Cabinet secrets, and I hope you will exclude the press, so that there can be no witnesses. First, I must ask the indulgence of my brethren in the Cabinet. Have I their leave to reveal secrets? (There being no objection, he continued.) Recollect, fellow-citizens, that the doors are closed. About the last communication I had with the President of the United States before we left Washington was that certain gentleman, Alexander T. Stewart and Richard Schell (applause) and others proposed that we should dine at Delmonico's to-night, and he said to me, "I mustn't be required to make a speech there." (Laughter.) I told him that I could speak for the Mayor and for the committee, that he shouldn't be obliged to speak any longer than he chose; and, said I, when you get up, if you don't find that you have more interest in making a speech than they have in requiring you to make it, I am mistaken. That is the first Cabinet secret. Now, the second is, that when this excursion, which it is contrary to fact to say that it is political, or that it is recent, or that it has any sinister design against anybody!—it is three months old, and grew out of the fact that a member of the Cabinet was invited to speak at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas. And every member of the Cabinet felt that the Nation and the World owed an irredeemable debt to Stephen A. Douglas, and the President said he would attend, provided that his Cabinet could attend with him, and so it passed until night before last, when the party was gathered together, and arrangements were made for the whole progress of the excursion, from Washington, through Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, to Chicago; and it became necessary to select orators to address the people, supposing that we should be called out on the way, and we appointed orators who were most acceptable to the people of the United States to speak for us everywhere—they were to speak and we were to sit silent. And those orators were General Grant, of the army (loud laughter and applause), and Admiral Farragut of the Navy. (Great applause.) But I am sorry to tell you that our arrangement has failed altogether. And now I must tell you another secret. Look at there, and there, and there (pointing to the arms of the States), and you will see the coat-of-arms of the thirty-six States of this Union. Just look there. I don't know whether it is Alexander T. Stewart or the Mayor; they didn't know what they were doing when they put those there. In the month of April, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was just entering upon the civil war, I went to him with a device of Mr. Leutze, of your city—do you know him? ("Yes.") It has cost the Government $60 to get that device. What do you think it was? It was just exactly this same coats-of-arms. (Cheers.) What do you think I was going to do with it? We had called out seventy-five thousand soldiers to defend the Union and I was going to get that device printed; one copy of each was to be given to Lieutenant-General Grant and another to every soldier or sailor who should enlist. And a good man would rather have that diploma, with Abraham Lincoln's signature on it, than have anything else. What became of that? The newspaper press, which is so liberal, found it out, and immediately it was discovered that it would cost a dollar for every soldier, and there was a row made; but the numbers of the army rose from seventy-five thousand to four hundred thousand, and I have never seen anything more of that device except as one of the relics of what was never executed. Now, after all, would it not be a good thing just to contribute together and raise the million of dollars needed to give this diploma to every soldier, and let every soldier have this design? That is the third secret. I hope these Cabinet secrets will be kept.

We came to Philadelphia, the only city which asked whether we would have a formal or an informal reception. I answered, "Just as they pleased." And when we got there we found the city disorganized and ungoverned—no Mayor, no city authorities, no police; but we found the city so loyal, so peaceful, so zealous in the cause of the national restoration and of reconciliation, that every man was a law unto himself; and I said to myself, "Blessed is that city that can dispense with a ruler." (Cheers.) I was reminded on that occasion of a verse of the celebrated John Milton:—

> "Now let us sing, long live the king,
> And Gilpin long live he;
> And when he next doth ride again,
> May I be there to see."

I thought that it would be good sense, if not rhyme, to alter it so that it might read:—

> "Long live my friend McMichael,
> And the President, long live he;
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("Shame on Philadelphia!") (A voice—"Gentlemen, I propose three cheers for the President—no, for Alderman" ——.) ("Order!" "order!" "order!")

Mr. Seward—Then we came here, and as we came through the streets from the Battery we looked, and there were friends on the right, and Admiral Farragut noticed by the applause given to him that there were friends on the left; General Grant saw that there were friends up to this end of the street, and the President found them up to that end; and we rose, and as we rose, friends receded on our right and on our left, to the south, to the north, and everywhere, except that there was nobody under foot. (Cheers.) We know where those who have been enemies of the Republic were. They were under our feet. I looked to see what General Grant did under the apple tree of the Appomattox, and I saw the one spirit that a military man always has, that is, that while he has friends on his right and on his left, he never will suffer a prostrate enemy to lie under his feet.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A Card from Henry J. Raymond.

The following reply has been sent by Mr. Raymond to the letter of Governor Ward:—

NEW YORK, Wednesday, August 29, 1866.—Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor, etc.—Sir:—I have just received your favor of the 28th. It is a matter wholly within your own discretion whether you attend the meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, called in this city for the 3d of September, or not; but I am not aware that you have the right to overrule the action of the National Union Convention, by which, in common with yourself, I was made a member of that Committee; or that of the Committee itself, by which I was made its Chairman and Treasurer.

I need not inform you that meetings of the Committee can only be held under the call of its proper officers, and that action taken at meetings not so called can have no binding authority. My object in calling this meeting was to afford the Committee an opportunity to take such action, in regular form, as in its judgment the condition and interests of the Union party may require. If its members do not choose to attend it, my duty will have been performed.

I am obliged to you for the opinions as to my political course with which you favor me. I trust I do not underrate their importance, or that of the distinguished source from which they come. I have no desire to controvert or comment upon them, though as at present advised I certainly prefer my own.

I hope I need not add that I have no desire to hold any official position in the National Committee of the Union party, or any other, against the wish of its members. But I deem it my duty, especially as this is not merely a matter of personal feeling, to insist upon regularity of action as the only mode by which that wish can be ascertained.

Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Cholera on the Lower Mississippi.—The New Orleans *Times* says the cholera prevails among the negroes on the lower "coast," as the banks of the Mississippi are termed in that part of the country. The colored troops who were attacked with the disease while in New Orleans at the time of the riot, carried it away with them when they returned to the forts below the city.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Why Mr. Stanton Remains in the Cabinet—He is to Account for Conduct During the Rebellion—A Suit Already Instituted.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The strange pertinacity with which the President has hitherto hung on to Mr. Stanton, despite the very heavy and influential pressure brought to bear to effect his removal from the Cabinet, has been a matter of common remark and wonder, and many and varied have been the reasons assigned for this singular conduct. Even Secretary Seward and Mr. Thurlow Weed were not averse to receiving the popular credit due for effecting this remarkable circumstance. It is possible that those gentlemen may have had something to do in baffling the wishes of the majority of the people that Mr. Stanton should be relieved from the War Department; but it now turns out that the President has been actuated in this matter by higher considerations than the friendship of Mr. Weed or a desire to please Mr. Seward. It seems that Mr. Stanton is to be called to account for his conduct during the war, and the Administration has determined to protect him against harm in these matters. Here is the whole secret of the matter; were his record all right, the Secretary of War would doubtless have been dismissed or suffered to resign immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, in obedience to the demands of the people, supposing that we should be called out on the way, and we appointed orators who were most acceptable to the people of the United States to speak for us everywhere—they were to speak and we were to sit silent. And those orators were General Grant, of the army (loud laughter and applause), and Admiral Farragut of the Navy. (Great applause.) But I am sorry to tell you that our arrangement has failed altogether. And now I must tell you another secret. Look at there, and there, and there (pointing to the arms of the States), and you will see the coat-of-arms of the thirty-six States of this Union. Just look there. I don't know whether it is Alexander T. Stewart or the Mayor; they didn't know what they were doing when they put those there. In the month of April, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was just entering upon the civil war, I went to him with a device of Mr. Leutze, of your city—do you know him? ("Yes.") It has cost the Government $60 to get that device. What do you think it was? It was just exactly this same coats-of-arms. (Cheers.) What do you think I was going to do with it? We had called out seventy-five thousand soldiers to defend the Union and I was going to get that device printed; one copy of each was to be given to Lieutenant-General Grant and another to every soldier or sailor who should enlist. And a good man would rather have that diploma, with Abraham Lincoln's signature on it, than have anything else. What became of that? The newspaper press, which is so liberal, found it out, and immediately it was discovered that it would cost a dollar for every soldier, and there was a row made; but the numbers of the army rose from seventy-five thousand to four hundred thousand, and I have never seen anything more of that device except as one of the relics of what was never executed. Now, after all, would it not be a good thing just to contribute together and raise the million of dollars needed to give this diploma to every soldier, and let every soldier have this design? That is the third secret. I hope these Cabinet secrets will be kept.

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("Shame on Philadelphia!") (A voice—"Gentlemen, I propose three cheers for the President—no, for Alderman" ——.) ("Order!" "order!" "order!")

Mr. Seward—Then we came here, and as we came through the streets from the Battery we looked, and there were friends on the right, and Admiral Farragut noticed by the applause given to him that there were friends on the left; General Grant saw that there were friends up to this end of the street, and the President found them up to that end; and we rose, and as we rose, friends receded on our right and on our left, to the south, to the north, and everywhere, except that there was nobody under foot. (Cheers.) We know where those who have been enemies of the Republic were. They were under our feet. I looked to see what General Grant did under the apple tree of the Appomattox, and I saw the one spirit that a military man always has, that is, that while he has friends on his right and on his left, he never will suffer a prostrate enemy to lie under his feet.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A Card from Henry J. Raymond.

The following reply has been sent by Mr. Raymond to the letter of Governor Ward:—

NEW YORK, Wednesday, August 29, 1866.—Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Governor, etc.—Sir:—I have just received your favor of the 28th. It is a matter wholly within your own discretion whether you attend the meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, called in this city for the 3d of September, or not; but I am not aware that you have the right to overrule the action of the National Union Convention, by which, in common with yourself, I was made a member of that Committee; or that of the Committee itself, by which I was made its Chairman and Treasurer.

I need not inform you that meetings of the Committee can only be held under the call of its proper officers, and that action taken at meetings not so called can have no binding authority. My object in calling this meeting was to afford the Committee an opportunity to take such action, in regular form, as in its judgment the condition and interests of the Union party may require. If its members do not choose to attend it, my duty will have been performed.

I am obliged to you for the opinions as to my political course with which you favor me. I trust I do not underrate their importance, or that of the distinguished source from which they come. I have no desire to controvert or comment upon them, though as at present advised I certainly prefer my own.

I hope I need not add that I have no desire to hold any official position in the National Committee of the Union party, or any other, against the wish of its members. But I deem it my duty, especially as this is not merely a matter of personal feeling, to insist upon regularity of action as the only mode by which that wish can be ascertained.

Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Cholera on the Lower Mississippi.—The New Orleans *Times* says the cholera prevails among the negroes on the lower "coast," as the banks of the Mississippi are termed in that part of the country. The colored troops who were attacked with the disease while in New Orleans at the time of the riot, carried it away with them when they returned to the forts below the city.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Why Mr. Stanton Remains in the Cabinet—He is to Account for Conduct During the Rebellion—A Suit Already Instituted.

From the New York Herald of to-day.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The strange pertinacity with which the President has hitherto hung on to Mr. Stanton, despite the very heavy and influential pressure brought to bear to effect his removal from the Cabinet, has been a matter of common remark and wonder, and many and varied have been the reasons assigned for this singular conduct. Even Secretary Seward and Mr. Thurlow Weed were not averse to receiving the popular credit due for effecting this remarkable circumstance. It is possible that those gentlemen may have had something to do in baffling the wishes of the majority of the people that Mr. Stanton should be relieved from the War Department; but it now turns out that the President has been actuated in this matter by higher considerations than the friendship of Mr. Weed or a desire to please Mr. Seward. It seems that Mr. Stanton is to be called to account for his conduct during the war, and the Administration has determined to protect him against harm in these matters. Here is the whole secret of the matter; were his record all right, the Secretary of War would doubtless have been dismissed or suffered to resign immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, in obedience to the demands of the majority of the delegates to that body; but his record was not all straight. A suit for damages, because of alleged false imprisonment and distress of private property, was then pending against him in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and it is to await the determination of that, in many respects test case, that Mr. Stanton is so strangely retained in the Government.

It will be remembered that early in the summer of 1863 William T. Smithson, a banker of this city, was arrested by order of the War Department, charged with being in correspondence with the enemy and dealing in Confederate currency. He was thrown into the Old Capitol Prison, his family ejected from his house, his furniture carried away and appropriated by the police officers of the War Department, and other indignities offered to himself, his family, and his property. Subsequently Mr. Smithson was tried before a military commission in Baltimore, convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. After serving out about a year of his term in the Penitentiary, he was pardoned by President Lincoln and set at liberty. He has now instituted proceedings against Mr. Starton, as stated above, for damages because of these alleged irregular and unlawful proceedings, laying his damages at $30,000. The following is a copy of the declaration filed in the case upon which the proceedings are commenced:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, June 25, 1866.—William T. Smithson vs. Edwin M. Stanton.—William T Smithson, the plaintiff in this suit, complains of Edwin M. Stanton, the defendant in this suit, for that the said defendant heretofore, to wit, on the 30th day of June, 1863, with force of arms, broke into and entered a certain dwelling house of the said plaintiff, situate in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and then and there ejected, expelled, put out and removed the family and servants of the said plaintiff from the possession, use, occupation and enjoyment of the said dwelling house and kept them so ejected and removed for a long space of time, to wit, from thence hitherto, whereby the said plaintiff for and during all that time lost and was deprived of the use and benefit of the said dwelling house. And also for that the said defendant, on the day and year aforesaid, to wit, at the city of Washington aforesaid, seized and carried away certain household furniture of the said plaintiff of great value, to wit, of the value of $2000. And also that the said defendant, heretofore, to wit, on the 30th day of June, 1866, assaulted the said plaintiff, to wit, at Washington city aforesaid, and caused him to be arrested and imprisoned, and kept and detained him in prison without any reasonable or lawful cause whatsoever, for a long time, to wit, from thence hitherto, contrary to law and against the will of said plaintiff; and other wrongs the said defendant then and there did to the said plaintiff. Wherefore the said plaintiff saith that he is injured to the amount of $30,000, and therefore he brings his suit.

The defendant will plead hereto on or before the first special term of the court occurring twenty days after service hereof, otherwise judgment.

Upon the filing of this declaration a summons was issued and placed in the hands of Marshal Gooding for service, as follows:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, June 29, 1866.—At law No. 2724.—William T. Smithson, plaintiff, vs. Edwin M. Stanton, defendant.—The President of the United States to the Marshal for said District, greeting:—Summon the defendant in the above entitled case to appear in said court on or before the first special term thereof occurring twenty days after service of this writ, and answer the declaration herewith served, and warn him that in default of so doing the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution at the trial term of said court next after said service; and do you return this writ into the clerk's office immediately after service, so endorsed as to show the time and manner of executing it; and if you cannot serve it within six months, the day of its issuance exclusive, then return it into the said office for renewal.

Witness, D. R. CARTER,
Chief Justice of said Court.

R. J. Meigs, Clerk.

On the commencement of these proceedings, the matter was brought before the Cabinet and fully discussed, when the Attorney-General was directed to appear for and defend the Secretary of War. That officer is now engaged in preparing the answer to this declaration. He has retained Mr. W. G. Fendall, a young lawyer of this city, as attorney in the case. The prosecution is in the hands of Messrs. Hughes, Denver & Peck. The defense will mainly rely upon the act of Congress indemnifying certain officers of the Government for acts done in their official capacity for the suppression of the Rebellion. The prosecution will contest the constitutionality of this law, and so raise an important issue, upon the determination of which will depend the commencement or abandonment of hundreds of similar suits.

The Government considers this a very important case, and will put forth every effort in Mr. Stanton's defense; and it has been considered that that defense can be better conducted with Mr. Stanton in his official position than otherwise. Hence his retention. The issue will be joined at the special term of the court commencing on the first Tuesday of September.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Tupelo Taken by the Liberals—Seven Hundred Men and a Large Quantity of Spoils Captured.

CHICAGO, August 29.—A Galveston despatch, dated at noon to-day, states that Tupelo was captured by the Liberals last Thursday, with the entire garrison of 700 men. No lives lost on either side, as the place was surprised by night, and the garrison overpowered before resistance could be made. Besides the prisoners, eight rifled guns were captured, and 1100 small arms, with a large amount of baggage and stores.

NEW ORLEANS.

Sheridan Still Holding His Grip on the Rebels—He Threatens to Bring More Troops Down.

CHICAGO, August 29.—New Orleans advices say General Sheridan still holds his grip with unabated force upon the city officials and Plug-Uglies. The General last night stated that more troops would be sent to this department unless matters soon assumed a different aspect. He has ordered two companies of regulars on duty at Baton Rouge to report immediately.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Only three deaths from cholera occurred here yesterday.

The Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, August 30, noon.—Gold is quoted at 147¾.

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES,

BY

MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF

"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR" "HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[*Continued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.*]

CHAPTER IX.

The Pussel'ems—The Universal Malady—How to Meet Difficulties, Toil, Trouble, Worry—The Form of a Ministering Spirit—A Railway Companion—An Eastern Apologue—The Visit—Blue Potatoes—Cards for the Kitchen Very Desirable.

Keziah's memory seemed to get weak as she grew older. She could now read and write tolerably well, much better than when she first came, as it had been my practice to hear her read selected chapters from the Bible on Sunday nights, just as my children did, and occasionally to write copies. One evening of her early days, after I thought she had been much impressed with what she had been reading, she startled me by saying:—

"I'm very fond of reading the Pussel'ems, ma'am."

"The Pussel'ems, Keziah! that's not fit reading for Sunday nights," thinking she meant riddles.

"I thought 'twas, ma'am, because they's in the Bible," and, turning over the leaves, she pointed to the Psalms, and pronouncing the word as three syllables, behold "the Pussel-'ems!"

I set down the rising laugh by making her properly pronounce the word, and said, "Don't mind the letter P, call it 'Salms."

"That's funny," was her next remark; "my father tell'd me I should never get on if I didn't mind my P's and Q's.

This kind of conversation died out as time went on, and Keziah became more retiring in her manners and speech, and lost much of her country dialect. She became a very regular attendant in the afternoon service, but in the winter endeavored to go to the evening service as well, for in the summer she and the nurse were allowed to go for a walk, but in the winter the nurse preferred to stay at home.

After a while Keziah was seized with an infirmity of temper, coupled with loss of memory, which seemed irremediable; for her petishness she was always sorry and penitent, but her memory failed her in her cooking, and always in the little things that made its perfection. Still I bore with her, thinking she was not well, for she had been listless since her last return from her home, where she went occasionally from Saturday till Sunday night, for we had cold dinner on a Sabbath. She was much in her own room at unreasonable times, at which I was greatly puzzled, till I observed that her fingers were frequently inky, when a new light seemed to dawn upon me.

"Who have you been writing to, Keziah?"

"My mother, ma'am."

Still the fingers continued inked.

"You seem to write very frequently to your mother," I observed.

Keziah blushed, but said nothing. The girl had found a lover, that was quite clear; that was the reason of my old troubles returning upon me again, of my being so often obliged to remind her of her shortcomings. But still I was unwilling to bring things to a crisis—I thought it was an incipient fever that would pass away, and so I went on, being kind where I should have reproved; giving way when firmness was needed; and thus no long time was needed to convert the girl into becoming my mistress, and a tyrant to boot. Keziah knew her power, knew how reluctant I should be to give her warning, and thought she could go to a greater length of the tether without serious reprimand.

I have ever found that with any difficulty, either close or at a distance, the best way is to grapple with it at once; to beat about the bush is to torture oneself.

> "Tender handed, touch the nettle,
> And it stings you for your pains;
> Grasp it with the boldest mettle,
> And it soft as silk remains."

Keziah was just now the nettle in my path; however softly I spoke to her, however seemingly blind to her faults, I felt a perpetual s

and time of their cooking; these she had carefully preserved, and they would do her good service wherever she might be. Still, with all these consolations, my heart sank within me at the trouble I should have in going over the same ground again. "So soon as they have learned then they go," was my audibly breathed reflection.

An old gentleman, with the most benevolent countenance I had ever seen, looked up at me as I uttered these words, and said—

"Yes, madam, those whom the gods love die young."

"I was not thinking of the dead," I replied, "but of the living. I was thinking of the servants."

"Ah! it is the old story," he exclaimed, "as soon as you have taught them they want to marry or to better themselves. Well, it is natural that they should. I suppose that you were glad to be emancipated from school duties, and to have a lover, and to be married, and play your part in the world; and so do they. But in my opinion it should be deemed a great privilege, a great gift, when one of your sex is endowed with ability to teach young girls how to make happy homes, and to become careful wives and mothers. It is a great happiness to walk the daily path of life in imparting knowledge to the minds of the ignorant, and receiving the gratitude of one's fellow-creatures and the blessing of God. So do not be down-hearted, dear madam. The work is placed before you by your Creator, take it up, and fight the good fight manfully."

"But the servants are not grateful," I replied.

"How can you tell that? The present time is not all time. A servant may leave you, perhaps in anger or disgrace, but after a time she is placed in a position where your counsel, your advice and example, your teachings, are her salvation; you have sown the seed where no flower bloom meets your eye, but it blossoms sooner or later, and so with the girl. Is there no gratitude in the heart then, think you? Yes, her thankfulness is heard in heaven, and blessings descend upon you and yours, though all about her has been long forgotten.

"As to gratitude, are we thankful for our daily blessings? We fly unto God in our trouble, but in time of prosperity He is far from our remembrance. Besides, others' fashion of gratitude may not be the same as ours. It is related that Abraham once offered hospitality to a stranger unacquainted with the Israelitish form of giving thanks, and he sitting down at meat without asking the customary blessing, Abraham arose and drove him from the tent. As the latter was returning full of ire a voice arrested him—

"'Have I not borne with thy unthankfulness for more than seventy years? Canst thou not endure thy brother's failing for one brief hour?'"

A gentleman here got into the train, and hailed my Men or by a name well known to me as one who was constantly gathering little human outcasts into shelter, giving them warmth and instruction, and calling the communities Ragged Schools. Every blessing be upon him, and such like him, who are indeed:—

"God's ministering spirits."

Arriving at my destination, I went to the waiting room to the person in attendance, to ask her if she knew of a servant. My eye was caught by the Scripture texts hung in the room—all thanks be to the benevolent projector of the idea, they carry hope, or consolation, or warning to many a sad heart. As my thoughts rested upon these, others of a more worldly kind intruded; but I hastened to my destination, where I arrived just in time for an early dinner. My friend, Mrs. Headfort, a martyr to depressing indigestion, remarked that she had a new servant who felt inclined to resent any interference in her especial domain, therefore she was not quite sure that the dinner would be presentable, as this was the first day of her duties. That dinner, of all others, will never be effaced from my memory. The veal cutlet came up in one immense piece, white and leathery-looking; the potatoes were all of a bluish tinge, some positively blue; the greens the color of seaweed, and equally as tough. Mrs. Headfoot looked frightened.

"What can the girl have done to the potatoes?" she exclaimed.

"But the greens and the meat are equally bad," I said.

"Oh! but that I am used to. Has she put poison in the potatoes?"

"Not that," I replied. "But as you wash at home, it is very possible that she has boiled up the blue-bag with them." This proved to be correct. Our dinner was untasted. We regaled off the tart and other sweets, and I listened to a long list of grievances about the servants.

"But why not attend to those household matters yourself?" I asked. "It is no wonder you suffer from indigestion, if you touch greens and meat cooked in the way I saw them to-day. It is enough to give constant employment to a doctor, and yet be always a sufferer."

"You see I never was brought up to do these things, and I know nothing about them; and William always dines in town, excepting Sundays, and then he scarcely eats anything but pastry and cheese. Hunter, the pastry-cook, sends us in the pies, or whatever we may have in that way. I am not a good manager like you, and I can't learn. I am too old now. Besides, to go pushing about among pots and pans, and poking one's nose into every corner, I hate it! I am no cook. I give a cookery book to my servants, and expect they will follow the rules."

"But, then, those books are for those who know how to do simple things, not for girls who are ignorant of the first rules for cooking," I remarked.

"The servants tell me this. They say that the books don't mention whether boiling or cold water is to be used, or how long the things will take to cook, and I can't tell them. One must be early taught to do these things. It is a pity we cannot learn cooking before we marry. I am sure my husband would stay more at home if I knew how to get him comfortable little suppers. I wish all the time I wasted in illuminating texts of Scripture had been spent in *illuminating instructions for household comfort*."

"It is never too late to learn anything," I said. "You can yet be able to accomplish all you desire if you give your mind to it."

"Then you must please help me, Mrs. Wynter; I have heard of your skill in household matters, and really do wish to learn to be useful."

I promised to write out some instructions, but warned her that she had better discharge her present cook and get a teachable girl, and so both work together. The conversation turned upon other matters. I went over the house, observed all the charmingly neat arrangements—for my friend had not been twelve months married. In every room there were several illuminated texts, all exquisitely finished, and all very well in their place, and desirable to have. But in the kitchen there were none; not a single moral axiom was there.

Mrs. Headfort's suggestion about *illuminating* instructions for household comfort did not fall unheeded on my ear, and the passages of Scripture which I had seen in the railway station that morning helped my fancy, in imagining the benefit that girls, able to read, might derive from cards hung in the kitchen, on which general directions were printed for cooking meats, soups, fish, game, and poultry; for boiling vegetables and for making pastry, with the eggs and sugar necessary to be used for each half pint or pint of milk, and for sundry other matters connected with domestic comfort. The more I endeavored to get rid of this thought, the more persistently it would recur, till there was no putting it from me, and what had been almost a passing idea, came to shape itself into a possibility, and at last into something to be desired.

I reflected how, when a child, I had seen cooks—so called—thumb a cookery book, puzzled where to find what they sought and having to wade through an index, spelling out almost every word; and how often, when the nurse was as ignorant as herself, I had been, when a child, enticed into the kitchen by a promise of something sweet, if I would read out some recipe for the cook; and when I had read it through without pause or stop till I came to the end, breathless, I was sure to look up on a puzzled face, and hear the exclamation—

"Drat it, I can't make nothing on't, head nor tail."

The vivid recollection of this returned to me in full force, as I thought the matter over, and then felt it would be useful if servants observed in their kitchens as much care for their instruction, as they continually saw in other rooms of the house, to remind their mistresses and others that "God is ever present," or any equally undeniable assertion. For themselves, these richly scrolled texts could never be meant.

"Lor', ma'am," said one of my helps—an old woman—to me, one day, "if the young ladies would but spend a little time in teaching poor girls how to cook, and to get their bread, 'twould be much better for 'em, than in making the rigmaroles which nobody cares for, 'cept it be the young gentlemen as comes to see 'em, p'raps; an' they thinks 'em clever, and thinks they can surely make puddin's and pies, as can't be half the trouble; but ladies don't know much nowadays."

Days flew on swiftly, and I had yet to find my new help; at last she came as one who could cook, and was highly recommended as clean and economical. Maccaroni cheese, in her first day's dinner, was the first rock she split upon. Had "never seen maccaroni, didn't know what it meant."

Now I did not altogether care about teaching one to whom I was to give a cook's wages, so I said, "If you do not know, I must make it myself, and you must bring me the cheese from the larder;" so a fine piece weighing four pounds was brought to me.

"Not that, cook, but a crust or rind of the cheese which you will find there."

It was brought, and a look of incredulity beamed on the woman's face. I weighed six ounces of maccaroni, and broke it in short pieces; I then washed it in hot water, and then scraped well the outer part of the cheese, so that it was perfectly free from spot or speck; six ounces of this was then grated with a coarse grater. The maccaroni was put on to boil in *boiling water*, in which was a piece of butter the size of a hazel nut, and about an ounce of salt. In about twenty minutes boiling the maccaroni was soft. Some melted butter sauce was placed for use, which had been left from the previous day's dinner, or otherwise some must have been made of one ounce of butter and a little milk, water, and flour. A layer of cheese was placed in the *bottom* of a well-buttered shallow pie-dish, then a layer of maccaroni, over this was poured a little butter sauce, then a layer of cheese, and again of maccaroni and butter, till the dish was full; lastly was a thick layer of the grated cheese, and then the butter sauce, and some tiny bits of butter were placed on the top.

The whole was then baked in a hot oven for three-quarters of an hour, until the cheese was of a light golden brown. Care was taken not to serve it at table *too* hot. Thus, for the cost of sixpence—it no more than eightpence a pound was paid for maccaroni—a handsome and always welcome dish was obtainable. The crust of cheese cannot be made use of in any other way. Grated cheese in a glass dish, a slice of fresh butter in another, some pulled crumb of roll browned in the oven and placed on a white napkin, and some crisp celery or fresh water-cresses, will often be acceptable for luncheon or supper, or as adjuncts after meat instead of sweets.

My new cook informed me she had always had a pint of milk to boil maccaroni in—notwithstanding she did not know what maccaroni was—and cream instead of butter sauce, and the cheese was always Parmesan; and so with a covert sneer she unwillingly proceeded to bake the, to her, objectionable dish, but which, however, I took good care she should taste.

The next thing we differed in was custards. I desired to have sufficient to fill twelve custard-glasses of the ordinary size.

"There are only four eggs in the house, ma'am, and I must have eight."

"Four will be just the number you will require."

"Never, ma'am; I can never make custards with four eggs, and it's no use to try."

"As they must be made, cook, if you do not like to make them, there is no alternative but to make them myself. Twelve custards can be made with three eggs, if they are very large ones. You can watch me make them, if you please to do so; if not, you can employ yourself with something else."

"But *ladies*," with strong emphasis on the word, "don't hire cooks, and do the work themselves."

"And if cooks won't make custards, or anything else they are asked to cook, without waste, then ladies must, you know. Formerly it was the pleasure of ladies of rank and position to make all the sweets, pastry, pickles, and preserving used in the house; to distil herbs for essences and other matters; and for this purpose they had a room to themselves called the still room; and then there were tolerable cooks to be had who understood their business; for servants soon learned the right quantities of ingredients and materials to use, as these were always weighed or measured by the lady herself."

While this talk went on, cook was standing by. I was busy measuring exactly a pint and a half of milk, and weighing three ounces of moist sugar; then I turned it into a large basin, added a little nutmeg, and broke an egg into a small cup; then, if it was good, I threw it into the milk, and so on with the remaining eggs. Thus if an egg was bad, it could at once be thrown away. Then with a wire whisk I beat the whole together for five minutes, then poured the mixture into a clean saucepan and put it over a clear fire, stirring it till it began to thicken sufficiently, then I quickly poured it from the saucepan through a tin strainer into the basin. In a jug I dropped six drops of essence of almonds (which is now manufactured of a perfectly harmless kind), and placed the tin strainer on the top, through which I again turned the custard, and kept pouring it backwards and forwards till it was nearly cold. The glasses were then filled with a thick, rich custard, alike digestable and nourishing.

Celery sauce was another trouble to our well-paid cook; we were fond of it—had it often, and to us celery was of little expense, as it grew in our garden. The first time it came to table it was black and hard, and certainly a quarter of a pound of butter had been used in the vain hope of making the sauce presentable at table. The next time, I went into the kitchen an hour before dinner, and had the celery pulled to pieces and washed, first in warm water, then in cold, then cut into small pieces half an inch long, and put into a pan of cold water (or it would turn black at the edge where the knife had cut it), it was then drained and thrown into a saucepan of fast boiling water, in which was a little salt and a bit of bacon fat or butter the size of a nutmeg; it was made to boil up quickly, and in ten minutes from this time the celery was ready for straining and mashing with a wooden spoon in a basin; it was then slightly floured while hot, and mixed with sufficient hot milk to set it. The sauce was then ready. No butter was required. It had only to be kept warm in a covered basin in the hot oven till wanted. After celery is placed in milk it will not turn black.

"These turnips are useless, ma'am," was my greeting as I came into the kitchen one morning; "they seem to be very old."

"We must make them do, cook; they won't be sticky when they are dressed. You will pare them, not too thickly, and instead of cutting them in quarters, as I suppose you do, you must cut them across the turnip in thin round slices not a quarter of an inch thick; wash them well, and put them in plenty of boiling water, with a lump of salt, a little piece of dripping the size of a walnut, and make them boil very fast; in a quarter of an hour or less time they will be ready, then drain them in a colander, mash them with a wooden spoon, turn them into a basin and add some milk, make them hot in a covered basin in the oven, and serve them very hot in a warm dish."

Again the sneer passed over the woman's face, and seeing it, I said very distinctly—

"I shall know in a moment if my instructions have been followed; if it should not suit you to do as I wish, please to say so, and I will do it myself."

This last threat always acted rightly; anything but the mistress coming in the kitchen during cooking hours. I would say a few words respecting this matter. It is not needful, nor convenient, nor proper that a mistress should be with her servants at all hours of the day. There is a time for all things, and a mistress soon ceases to be respected if she makes herself on an equal footing with her domestics, as she must do if she invades their dominion at all hours. It is better to take the trouble to give the cook written directions how such a thing is too be cooked, and in the end it will be found less trouble. From an hour to an hour and a half is all the time that is needed to be in the kitchen of a morning, but then a mistress' work must be thoroughly done. Every part of the kitchen and larder must have a passing glance every day; and the next day to that of the periodical cleaning everything should undergo a close revision. A mistress will be informed that "no *lady* will do such things"—which will be the least of the abuse that may be laid on her, either absent or present; but this conduct of ill-behaved domestics should never be the excuse for ignoring a duty. If a mistress, by her knowledge of simple cookery, and by her tact and good order, will but render herself independent of the so-called cooks, and take into her kitchen really helpful girls, there would be much less misery in households where very moderate means are at disposal, and much more comfort for husband and children.

Greens are perhaps the most wholesome vegetables in the world, but cooks will render them indigestible and sickening. Woe to those who partake of greens of a rusty color, smelling of rank poison, or overcooked to a mash! For a week the unwary eater will suffer martyrdom in health and temper. The right way to boil greens or brocoli is to wash each head singly in warm water, then in cold, where they must remain two hours, then be drained. A large saucepan full of boiling water, in which place a lump of salt and a piece of washing soda the size of a horse bean; when this is dissolved put in the greens, cover them closely, make them boil up very fast, then put them down well into the water and cover again. Turnip greens will cook thus in five minutes, bunch greens in a quarter of an hour, brocoli in twenty minutes, a savoy about the same time; then let the water be drained from them through a colander, be pressed closely down with a plate, and the colander be kept over a saucepan of hot water, but not to touch it, to keep warm till they are needed. The green water must never be thrown down a drain within the house or out of it, but be thrown into a garden or on coal ashes, or on the earth.

Where washing is done at home, washing-days are a misery from morning to night. The day-woman comes before it is light, and between her and the servants a chattering match begins, which ends only with her departure usually laden with all that can be disposed of without suspicion. It will be best to consider that this last irremediable evil must be one of the calculated expenses of washing at home. If it cannot be openly countenanced, it seems impossible but that it must be connived at, or open war is declared between both parties. But there is one thing a mistress can do; she can avoid leaving out the sugar, and other things which may be a temptation, and she should also so employ her servant or servants that they shall have no time to waste in the wash-house. The helping which they give amounts to nothing compared to the mischief which arises from the gossiping.

A very excellent housekeeper once gave me the following directions for a month's wash, which I have ever found to be extremely useful. On a Monday afternoon every article was put into scarcely warm water—a tub of cold water with a little soda stood by the side. All the white things were then well soaped out of the warm water and laid in cold, there they remained till the next morning. In the remainder of the hall day the flannels and colored things were washed without soda, and for the latter a lather was made with mottled soap and boiling water, then a handful of salt added, and sufficient cold water to wash the colored things one at a time—none were left to soak in the water, and as each article was washed it was thrown into a pan of cold water in which was a tablespoonful of powdered alum; and finally these were again rinsed in clean cold water and hung in the shade to dry, being careful not to double one part over another. The flannels were washed in lather and rinsed in soapy water, so also was the case with silk handkerchiefs. The next morning the white clothes were well kneaded with the hands, and the dirty water was thrown away, fresh hot water was added, and each article was then rubbed and lightly sopped, put into a white bag, and thrown into a copper of cold water. The instant the water began to simmer the clothes were lifted out by the bag and quickly washed and blued. If the water is suffered to boil for five minutes, the dirt will stain the linen and make it a bad color. Frequently this will happen, spite of all care in washing; and if three or four times a year the following bleaching process was resorted to, clothes would always remain a good color, and the fabric be not the least injured:—

Take a pound of fresh chloride of lime and mix it gradually in ten quarts of water (24 gallons). After it has been well stirred, let it settle, and when clear pour it off through muslin tied over a colander, or through a fine sieve, leaving the sediment behind, then add another gallon of cold water to the clear mixture. After the clothes have been once washed in warm water, instead of boiling them, throw them into the bleaching liquid and let them remain six hours, then wring them, throw each article into cold water, wash them in warm water, rinse them in water slightly blued, and they will be found of a splendid color. This bleaching liquid, bottled for use, should always be kept in the house for taking out vegetable, or port wine, or other stains, etc., from linen cloths and serviettes, but without the extra gallon of water. For collars and cuffs, pocket handkerchiefs, and children's things, when to boil them would make a fuss, the following answers admirably:—Take an ounce of chloride of lime and two quarts of cold water; add to the water three drops of sulphuric acid; then mix it with the lime in a jug, stir it well at intervals. In a night the sediment will settle; pour off the clear part into a bottle ready for use. Or make the bleaching liquid of double the strength, and add hot water to it when wanted.

These little matters a lady should herself attend to. Once permit a servant to meddle with bleaching liquid if it be made of double strength, and the clothes will be burned into holes. It is necessary to observe that the instant each article is wrung out of the bleach it should be thrown into cold water.

There are many reasons why clothes will get a bad color, let them be ever so carefully washed. The water may communicate a stain; too much boiling will dye them; too much soda communicates a yellow tint; dried in the sun will blacken garments. But if dried in the open air at night they will frequently be bleached, but not always so. It depends much on the state of the atmosphere; moonlight has a good effect upon linen, and so have windy nights; partial rain and partial moonlight have, in the writer's experience, bleached linen from brown to white.

I would here remark that I have never had a servant, bad or good, from whom I could not learn something. My present cook was getting tractable and teachable, she was clean, and had method and management in her work; and I was only too willing to pay good wages—albeit, she knew nothing of cooking, though she thought herself very clever. She said to me one day while I was ironing:—

"There are two or three little secrets in ironing, ma'am. I've noticed you can't iron a pocket hankerchief without creasing it. You always begin on the outside that is next to the hem; if you spread out your handkerchief and begin in the middle, the flat-iron would work out all the creases. And there's another thing; if you uses the bleach, all the marking-ink will come out. 'Twont stand agen' the bleach; an' when you irons the children's frocks, what a mess they is in afore you've finished. A strip of board covered with thick blanket, and a piece of linen cloth outside, is what you should use for an ironing board; then you can stand the ends of the board on the backs of two chairs: or what is better, if you had two stout trestles made as high as the backs of the chairs, and stand the ends of the board on these, then turn the dress inside out, and slip the board through the pocket hole after you've ironed the body and sleeves—lor' me, then the dress would just look bootiful; but the best way is to have a board as long as your own dress, then put a sheet on the floor between the trestles, or the back of the chairs, an' you can iron your own dresses in no time on the narrow board. I knew some young ladies once, an' they always wore white morning dresses, an' the young lassies used to look so fresh and sweet-like; but I used to wash the dresses, and when I showed 'em how to iron 'em, they soon learned. I was laundry-maid once, but I caught the rheumatism, and I was obliged to give over being in the damp."

CHAPTER X.

Learning from a Servant—How to Clean Smoked Lamp-chimneys—To Clean Varnished Paints, Oil Paint, Windows, and Looking-Glasses—Stair Rods—A Novel Way of Opening Oysters—A New Way to Dress a Hare—A New Way to Serve Fowls—How to Make Bread—To Take the Bitterness from Yeast—The Conclusion without Concluding, there being an Appendix added.

From this woman, who was no cook, I learned many useful things, though it was "line upon line," "precept upon precept," with both of us. All her cooking was guesswork, which banished comfort; but by degrees I got her to follow my plans, and in turn I learned in various ways much from her experience. She had lived with other servants, and had seen a great deal of housework—could tell me that a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol put into a little water, and with a piece of flannel tied round the end of a stick dipped in it, and then drawn through a smoked lamp-chimney, would entirely clean it, and yet for want of knowing this, I had been throwing away many a lamp-glass because it was dim.

The wood-work of our house was grained and varnished, but in the course of time it had become very dirty. I was lamenting one day that it could not be cleaned, as soap took the varnish off. I saw Hannah smile, but she said nothing. The next morning on coming to breakfast, I was surprised at the freshness of the paint. It certainly had been cleaned, but how? "How was this done, Hannah?" I asked.

"I just boiled down the tea leaves from yesterday, ma'am, then strained them, and while the liquor was hot I washed the paint with it, using a soft piece of flannel, and then wiped it dry with a soft cloth; but then I didn't rub it round and round as some senseless girls do, but wiped it up an' down just straight."

I did not credit the story till I tried it myself, then became astonished at the cleansing properties of tea infusions; for discolored varnish pictures, French polished, or other furniture, could all be cleaned from dirt without injury to the original varnish. Oil paint could not be cleaned but with white curd soap and water, and a soft flannel. This kind of soap contains less soda than any other, therefore destroys the paint less.

I also found that tea liquor cleaned looking-glasses and windows better than anything else.

I had been accustomed to have the stair-rods cleaned with brick-dust and vinegar, at which Hannah expressed much surprise.

"Rotten-stone and oil, ma'am, will make 'em keep their color twice as long, but the vinegar turns 'em black a'most directly. I know the girls will use the vinegar because they can scour quicker with it, just as they will wash up dinner glasses with hot water when they should use cold. Glasses that have been washed in hot water won't polish well."

I found Hannah was often right in such matters I did not understand, that I found her in many ways invaluable to me, though she knew nothing about the art of cooking; but yet she could teach me much. My friends around me were now perpetually changing their servants, even those mistresses who had heretofore kept theirs for years; and as change brought no thing but sorrow to them, I thought it best to bear the ills I had, though her ignorance of some matters was excessive. One day we had a barrel of oysters sent us; my husband knew of their arrival during my absence, and had directed Hannah to open some and send them up for my supper at 9 o'clock, as he would not be home; but she was told that she was not to mention anything about the oysters, as they would be an agreeable surprise to me.

I had been home about half an hour, and was lying on the sofa, very weary, when I heard a great hammering, and imagining that Hannah was only disobediently employed in breaking lumps of coal, I let the matter pass, but still the hammering went on till it became unbearable, when I rose up and went down stairs to the kitchen. There was Hannah on her knees surrounded by smashed oysters, and herself wielding a heavy coal hammer. I really imagined I was dreaming. Hannah looked up innocently enough, when I caught her arm as the hammer was descending upon another victim.

"Master said I was to open the oysters for your supper, ma'am."

"Why, Hannah, did you never open or see oysters opened?"

"Never in my life, missus," and she rose up from her knees in a state of bewilderment.

Though about two dozen of these luscious delicacies had been destroyed, I could not help laughing at the woman's mistake. Dora Copperfield was no myth after all, I thought; and I had never believed till now in the truth of an engraving I had seen in *Fun*, representing a cook who would not allow of the mistress' interference in the kitchen; but one day being told to dress a hare, and dinner-time approaching, and no appetizing smell ascending from the kitchen, the mistress entered the forbidden precincts, and found the hare in the cook's lap, half-denuded of its fur, and she complaining of the trouble in plucking it, and of the toughness of its skin. One Christmas we had a turkey served up without the *crop* being drawn; in carving, some of the oats got on to the meat, and lay glistening in the plate of a guest then dining with us. But this was nothing to one who served up at a friend's table some fowls, woodcock fashion—that is, without taking any of the inside away. Afterwards I always examined the fowls before they were put to the fire. I never could draw poultry in my life—could not look at it while being done; and, therefore, to prevent any such disaster for the future, I obtained from a friend some written directions how to draw the insides from poultry and game. The reason of the mistake, in both instances, of the poultry being so disgustingly served, was, not in the wilfulness, but in the ignorance of the poor girls, who did not know that the crop, craw, or first stomach of a bird, and the intestines, came from two different places.

I found Hannah a great help to me in baking. We used brewers' yeast, and the bread was frequently bitter. We never had it so much so with Hannah, but yet it was bitter in a trifling degree. She told me she put a piece of burned bread into the yeast when it was set, to leaven the flour. The hint was enough. I tried a piece of charcoal the next time, and not having any in the house, easily made some. Living about were some empty crochet-cotton reels. I took two of the largest, threw them into a clear fire, and just as they ceased to blaze, extracted them with the tongs, and threw them into a basin of cold water. The charcoal was made. Any wood will do, as oak, beech, sycamore, hazel, or ash; all excepting deal wood.

I will give here an excellent recipe for home-made bread, the perfection of which depends upon three things—that the brewers' yeast be not bitter, or the German yeast sour; that after leaven is made into sponge, it be well kneaded, and then care be taken that it be not chilled before making into loaves. Place in a pan a quarter of flour, three and a half pounds, mix together in a basin four tablespoonsful of brewers' yeast (in which a lump of charcoal has been steeped for an hour), then take out the latter, add a pint and a half of warm water or milk, and two teaspoonfuls of salt (if German yeast, one ounce must be used, which, if sour, must have a pinch or two of carbonate of soda mixed with it). Make a hole in the centre of the flour, pour in the mixture of yeast, water, or milk, and salt, stir the flour into it, make it into dough, and knead it well. The more bread dough is kneaded, the lighter the bread will be, but care must be taken not to chill it. Make it up into loaves, and fill the tins, and let it stand on a hot oven-plate, covered with a woollen cloth. For it to rise a half an hour before baking it for two hours in a hot oven, with the oven-door closed for a quarter of an hour, then set the door ajar, and bake the bread slowly for two hours, less or more, according to the size of the loaves. In taking them from the oven turn them out of the tin, and set them bottom upwards slantways in the tin, either near the fire or on the top of the oven. Thus the bread will be light; but if bread, or cakes, or pastry, be suddenly removed from the oven to the cold air, they will be heavy.

It is on little things that comfort greatly depends. It is said, "There is never a wrong without a remedy;" and fortunately, in wholesome cooking it is not expensive articles which are needed to insure success. It is a knowledge of how to do a thing and at what time—a little practice and observation. To the learner, success in any art can never come but with untiring patience, observation, and an entire willingness to master all difficulties. It has been my desire to bring some comfort to homes where the mistress is unskilled and the servant is incompetent, and where the extravagance of the latter is but a blind for her ignorance. In life, waste is the greatest and most extensive in small matters, and because they are trifles they are unheeded. And in a household it is small matters that overwhelm people with debt. Besides, waste makes people parsimonious and inhospitable and irritable and cross, because they have not wherewith to assist the sick or help the poor.

"He that despiseth small things shall fall by little and little, for there is nothing in the earth so small, that it may not produce great things."

"A landmark was once a seed; and the dust in the balance maketh a difference;

"And the cairn is heaped high by each one flinging a pebble;

"The dangerous bar in the harbor's mouth is only grains of sand;

"And the shoal that hath wrecked a navy is the work of a colony of worms;

"And the living rock is worn by the diligent flow of the brook."

To which aphorisms I may add:—

"Wretched cooking makes weary sickness,
"And slow waste brings speedy poverty."

[*To be Concluded To-morrow.*]

SUMMER RESORTS.

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On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.

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For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866 Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

7 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P M.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 1 P. M.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. S. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heyer, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 29th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

8 11 smw 20t JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*)

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—We recapitulate the results of the nominating Conventions held yesterday:—

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

1st District—Joseph R. Lyndall, Esq.
2d District—Hon. Charles O'Neill.
3d District—Hon. Leonard Myers.
4th District—Hon. William D. Kelley.

SENATORIAL.

Mr. Jeremiah Nichols was nominated in the First Senatorial District.

REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATIONS.

1st District—George Ghegan.
2d District—Robert C. Tittermary.
3d District—No return.
4th District—William W. Watt.
5th District—Joseph T. Thomas.
6th District—James Freeborn.
7th District—James Subers.
8th District—James N. Kerns.
9th District—No return.
10th District—Elisha W. Davis.
11th District—W. J. Donohugh.
12th District—Alexander Adair.
13th District—Enos C. Renner.
14th District—No return.
15th District—George De Haven.
16th District—David Wallace.
17th District—E. G. Lee.
18th District—James N. Marks.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Judicial Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock in the room of the Quarter Sessions, and after the report of the committee was accepted, Judge Allison was nominated as candidate for President Judge by a unanimous vote. Judge Pierce was also nominated by a unanimous vote as Associate Judge.

The following nominations were made for the fourth Judge, provided for by the recent Act of Assembly:—F. C. Brewster, Thomas K. Finletter, M. Russell Thayer, Edgar M. Pettit, Henry T. King, W. L. Dennis, Craig Biddle, and John M. Collins.

The balloting for the candidates was as follows:—First ballot—F. C. Brewster, 84; T. K. Finletter, 57; M. R. Thayer, 33; H. T. King, 38; J. M. Collins, 4; C. Biddle, 3; E. M. Pettit, 4; W. L. Dennis, 11. Second ballot—F. C. Brewster, 101; T. K. Finletter, 55; M. R. Thayer, 34; H. T. King, 32; W. L. Dennis, 11. Third ballot—F. C. Brewster, 122; T. K. Finletter, 57; M. R. Thayer, 31; H. T. King, 26.

Mr. Brewster was declared nominated on the third ballot, and after appointing a committee to notify the candidates, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

At the adjourned meeting of the Convention, held at 3 P. M. yesterday, the following officers were elected:—

President—John P. Verree.

Vice-Presidents—Erastus Poulson and James C. Adams; Secretaries, William R. Leeds, Isaac McBride, James Freeborn, and Charles M. Carpenter; Messenger—James H. Bradley; Doorkeepers—J. L. Curry, T. B. Robinson, John Reed, W. Nichols, J. S. McBride.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Verree made the following remarks:—

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I thank you sincerely for the honor you have conferred upon me by my election as your presiding officer. Did I possess the qualifications to discharge the duties of the position, the honor would then be more than I deserve, but possessing no such qualifications, it is only the greater, and I trust that an earnest and honest desire to discharge the duties will render me worthy of your confidence. We have met in convention for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by every loyal voter of this city, and I hope the selections may be such as to deserve the confidence of the community, and receive, as I am satisfied they will, a decided majority on the second Tuesday in October next. The country has during the last six years passed through a period of great anxiety and suffering, and we have preserved this Union from the designs of the Rebel conspirators and the Copperhead sympathizers. We naturally expected that the spirit of rebellion would have been crushed forever, and this glorious Union become again a consolidated and united republic. I greatly mistake the signs of the times if we will not have to contend against another conspiracy, led and sustained, not by Jefferson Davis, the inmate of Fortress Monroe, but by that arch-traitor and apostate, Andrew Johnson, supported by that faithless and truckling demagogue William H. Seward. Whatever may be the future trials God may inflict upon the people, I entreat of you never to falter for one moment in the maintenance of your principles. We have amongst us to-day many of the noble veterans to whom we are indebted for the success of our cause and the perpetuity of our Union. To them we confidently look in the future as we did in the past. I hope that in the selections of candidates by this Convention, we will show by our actions our appreciation of the services of the brave Boys in Blue, and nominate the candidates they desire for at least two of the positions on our ticket. I again thank you for this expression of your confidence.

The Committee on Contested Seats not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned, to assemble at 5 o'clock.

Soon after reassembling, the Committee on Contested Seats made a report, to which there was no objection.

An effort was then made to adjourn over until this morning without doing any further business, but the motion was voted down by a large majority.

The Convention then proceeded to make general nominations, and the following gentlemen were named for the offices designated:—

Coroner—William Taylor, John W. Callahan, Samuel Daniels, John Palmer, George Cress, Anthony Conrad, William Boehm, S. R. Morris, Isaac Lamplugh, J. V. B. Hahn.

City Commissioner—Captain Henry Conner, Benjamin F. Urwiler, W. H. Mooney, James Shaw, Bartles Shee, Joseph E. Torr, Thomas T. Mills, Parkhurst McLaughlin, John G. Clothier.

Prothonotary of the District Court—William B. R. Selby, William J. Hopkins, George Kelly, James McManus, Edward O. Bonsall, Hiram Horter, John K. Murphy.

Clerk of the Quarter Sessions—John G. Butler, Joshua T. Owen, Robert G. March, George H. Moore, Philip I. Armstrong, Thomas J. Duffield.

Receiver of Taxes—William Elliott, Richard Peltz, Alexander J. Hooper, John Q. Gimnodo, F. T. Walton.

Recorder of Deeds—John A. Houseman, William Andress, Charles Dixey, A. H. Shoemaker, George P. Kerd, William M. Cooper, William A. Simpson, Marshall Henzey.

The Convention then adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

WARD NOMINATIONS.

The Ward Conventions for the purpose of nominating ward officers met last evening, and the following nominations were made:—

First Ward.—Common Council, George W. Mactague. School Directors, Henry Rutter, David Foy, Daniel Bastian, Daniel Blackburn. Alderman, Samuel Lutz.

Second Ward.—Select Council, Robert T. Gill. Common Council, James M. Gibson, George A. Shaeffer, W. J. Dornan. Assessor, Edward F. Hilferty. School Directors, Lewis S. List, H. L. Taggart, James N. Casely, James McCall, William C. Wheeler, Thomas Nesbitt, J. C. Shoemaker.

Third Ward.—No organization, and will meet again this evening.

Fourth Ward.—Secured an organization, and then adjourned until this evening.

Fifth Ward.—School Directors, Thomas Elkinton, John Goforth, James S. Francis, Edward Yard, William Oskins, Caleb Wood. Alderman, William B. Lelar.

Sixth Ward.—Select Council, Colonel John G. Kelley. Common Council, Charles W. Ridgway. School Directors, William King, Crawford Miller, S. A. Roberts, James Watts.

Seventh Ward.—Common Council, Thomas Little. Alderman, Andrew Morrow. School Directors, Lewis Elkin, William Lawrence, E. D. Hallowell, James H. Stevenson.

Eighth Ward.—Select Council, A. L. Hodgdon. Adjourned until Monday evening to complete the nominations.

Ninth Ward.—Select Council, William S. Stokley. Common Council, Alfred H. Merchon. School Directors, E. C. Markley, Jr., B. W. Beasly, Dr. S. W. B. Mitchell.

Tenth Ward.—Common Council, A. Wilson Henzey. School Directors, Charles Jewell, Gavin H. Woodward, A. H. Dehaven, Aldermen, Lewis Godbou, William P. Hibberd.

Twelfth Ward.—Common Council, M. Hall Stanton. School Directors, Charles Wagner, Thomas Grace, Ed. Spangler, Robert Banks. Alderman, Job Rickerts. Assessors, Benjamin Thomas.

Thirteenth Ward.—Select Council, Alexander M. Fox. Common Council, John L. Shoemaker. School Directors, Philip Frazer, Chas. M. Carpenter, Charles W. Baker. Aldermen, Joseph Plankington, Wm. H. Butler.

Fourteenth Ward.—Common Council, Jos. B. Hancock. School Directors, Robert W. Downing, David Cramer, John A. Stillman, Joseph G. Rittenhouse, E. W. Leighton. Alderman, Jacob R. Massey.

Fifteenth Ward.—Select Council, John J. Kersey.

Sixteenth Ward.—Common Council, Samuel S. Tomkins. Alderman, Thomas Wiley. School Directors, J. W. Gillingham, J. Allburger, S. Jones (for three years), William Bumm, D. Reed, C. Baines, Jr. (one year).

Seventeenth Ward.—Convention met, organized, and adjourned without making nominations.

Eighteenth Ward.—Common Council, Daniel P. Ray. Alderman, Albert T. Eggleton. School Directors, William White, Joseph Paxton, George Smith. Constable, Henry Rudolph.

Nineteenth Ward.—Common Council, F. C. Martin, Joseph C. Ernest. Aldermen, Charles Lewis, William Neal, William R. Heins.

Twentieth Ward.—Common Council, Joseph F. Marcer, Angus Cameron. Aldermen, Francis Hood, Chalkley Kemble. School Directors, Charles Craig, Thomas B. Reeves, George W. Stull, George Weidner.

Twenty-sixth Ward.—Common Council, Robert Armstrong. School Directors, Casper Fite, Washington L. Bladen. Alderman Thomas McEvoy.

Twenty-seventh Ward.—Select Council, R. S. Gillingham. Common Council, William Ogden. Alderman, Thomas Randall.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATION.

A meeting of citizens of the Second Congressional District was held last evening at the Hall of the Schuylkill Hose Company, and Mr. John Hulme was placed on nomination as an independent candidate to represent the District in Congress.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS OF GENERAL MEADE.—The following is the Staff of General Meade by a recent order:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866.—The following officers are announced as the General Staff of this Military Department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:—Brevet Brigadier-General Simon F. Barstow, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Meade, Captain and A. D. C., First Lieutenant 9th Infantry, Aid-de-Camp. Brevet Major Campbell D. Emory, Captain 9th Infantry, Aid-de-Camp. Brevet Brigadier-General George H. Crosman, A. Q. M. G. U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster. Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, Major and A. I. G. U. S. Army, Inspector-General. Brevet Brigadier-General John M. Cuyler, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director. Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

S. F. BARSTOW,
(Official.) Acting Assistant Adj.-General.
S. F. BARSTOW, Acting Assistant Adj.-Gen.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.

Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

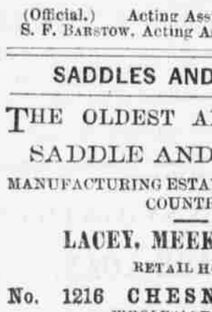
HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 ly No. 114 MARKET Street.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.



KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand, J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 29 1mo

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 205 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 19

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
14 1mrp* EVANS, No 7th Street

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said 3 ortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY,

Of St. Louis, Missouri,

Did, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1866, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawful interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from St. Louis aforesaid suitable persons, to be selected by him to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within ninety days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as aforesaid, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee, will, on the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M., sell at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—

First—One equal undivided one sixteenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Harmony, Venango county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Daniel Fleming north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land formerly of William Neill, north eighty-nine degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post and stones; thence by the residue of the same tract (warranted to James Hulings) south one degree west eighty-one and a half perches to a chestnut; thence by the same south eighty-nine degrees, east eighty-four perches to a red oak, thence by the same south one degree west fifty-six and a half perches to a white oak, and thence by the same south eighty-nine degrees, east thirty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. be the same more or less; it being part of a larger tract of land which was surveyed on a warrant to James Hulings, dated the 16th day of February, 1837, and confirmed unto the said James Hulings by patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, dated the 14th day of August A. D. 1839, as in and by the same enrolled in Patent Book H, vol. 42, page 132, will more fully appear; and conveyed by the said James Hulings to John White by deed dated the 9th day of March A. D. 1845 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Venango county, the 15th day of June A. D. 1846, in Deed Book K, page 265 and conveyed by the said John White to Harvey S. Easton, by deed dated April 11, 1865.

The aforesaid one equal undivided one-sixteenth part of the above described seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. by said trust deed conveyed. Was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all leases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said deed from John White to Harvey S. Easton, and all leases upon any part thereof, and all the rights of the lessees given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to Harvey S. Easton.

Second—And also all the undivided quarter—excepting the one acre on which an oil well is nearly completed, which is not inclosed in said deed, neither the acre of and nor the well thereon—of that tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Pinesta, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of Pinesta creek, at the corner of land of Henry Kiser, thence by and of said Kiser east seventy perches to a post and stones; thence by land of Kennedy south one hundred and ninety-two perches to a maple; thence by land of John Wentworth west one hundred and thirty perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Towner and Brett north sixty-two perches to the bank of Pinesta creek; thence up said creek north twenty-five degrees east one hundred and eighteen and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less; being the same premises formerly owned by Samuel Hunter, and conveyed by W. J. Hunter, and Samuel and wife, to Reuben D. Baldwin, and by said Reubin D. Baldwin to George B. Lincoln, by deed dated the eleventh day of February A. D. 1865.

It is understood by and between the parties to said deed, that the grantee in said deed is, on a division of said farm whenever made, to have one fourth of the entire farm, but not to have any part of the acre above reserved.

Third—And also, the undivided sixteenth part in common of that other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Cornplanter in said county of Venango, known as located in tract, number one hundred and twenty-one (121), of the Holland Land Company's land being a part of Reynolds' farm, so called, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a post in the north line of said tract, No. 121, at a point 143 1-10 perches west of the northeast corner of said tract it being the northwest corner of said farm; thence southwardly along the west line of said farm sixteen rods to a post; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of the whole tract fifty rods to a post; thence northwardly and parallel with the west line of the farm sixteen rods to a post in the north line of said tract; and thence west along said line fifty rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land, be the same more or less, and known as Murdoch and Benning's map by E. B. Sherman's name being printed on said location.

Subject to all outstanding leases on said premises made by Sherman and Guild, it being the intention of said deed to convey one-sixteenth in common of the land in interests and one sixteenth of the rents to be received from said premises already leased.

Dated June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
8 13 m4t Trustee.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $200,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 466, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $200,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes from timber, bridges, fences, superstructure with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third Street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m5m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 11th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 553-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $150,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted 6 29 3m

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DURHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 7 years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; in used into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and mankind cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!
Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.
A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE
It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,
ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,
And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.
Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.
Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.
Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY
HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION
IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,

Of Berman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation. THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisic*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

"I gave WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it afforded me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

For the Fortieth Congress.

THE action of the conventions which met in the various Congressional districts of our city yesterday is one which will be ratified by the people at the polls in October next.

In the First District, the selection of Joseph R. Lyndall is a deserved compliment to a gentleman universally respected. Although it is hardly probable that Mr. Lyndall will be able to overcome the vast Democratic majority in his district, yet the vote given him will be such a one as will serve as a deserved compliment to a patriotic and public-spirited citizen.

In the Second District Hon. Charles O'Neill was renominated without opposition, and will be returned as a member of the Fortieth Congress. Mr. O'Neill's course has been plain, outspoken, and straightforward; he has never dodged a vote, and his record is a clear one. His constituents gave him a merited testimonial when they once more chose him as the man to represent their interests in the lower House.

Mr. Myers, in the Third District, is once more in the field, and of him may be said what we have remarked of Mr. O'Neill. He is open and conscientious, a thorough radical, and well understands the feelings of the people who honor him with their seat in Congress.

Of course Judge Kelley was renominated in the Fourth District. The Judge is the property of the nation, and not of the peculiar district in which he resides. He has made himself a reputation, which extends over the whole country, for fearless honesty, high patriotism, and burning eloquence. He is at once a representative and a source of pride to our city, and is one who has done more good for the cause of freedom and human advancement than almost any one in our land. His return may be considered certain, as his absence from his accustomed seat would leave a void which no one could fill. His constituents appreciate that fact, and intend to send him back.

With such standard bearers we must triumph, and by returning to their seats our old members, show that the city of Philadelphia approves of their course, and will stand by them so long as they stand on the basis of justice and national safety.

The True Issues in Our Present Political Contest.

THE clear statement of a case is often its best argument. More than half the disputes among men are due to a misunderstanding of each others' positions. Especially is this true of political discussions, in which the real issues are generally covered up by a thousand false ones, and denunciation and sophistry usurp the functions of candor and sound reasoning.

Applying these observations to the case in hand, let us inquire—What are the real issues involved in our present political contest? We shall best answer this by first discarding some of the false ones.

If we may assume the plan of reconstruction adopted by both branches of Congress as constituting the platform of the Union Republican party, and the resolutions and address of the late Convention in this city as constituting that of the combined Opposition we shall find, upon carefully inspecting each, that they differ essentially only upon a few vital points. Each recognizes the overthrow of slavery, the sacredness of the national debt, the heresy of secession, and the duty of guaranteeing the rights of person and property to the freedmen. Each also recognizes the right of imposing some conditions upon States that have been in rebellion before they shall be allowed to resume power in the Union. The Congressional plan does this by proposing certain conditions yet to be complied with; the Opposition does it by endorsing the imposing of certain conditions that have already been complied with.

Nor is there any real dispute as to the right of States in the Union to be represented in Congress. Each concedes it. The point, and the only vital point, of difference between the two parties is as to *what conditions* shall be imposed upon the States lately in rebellion before their admission to a full standing in the Union.

The Opposition contends that the conditions already imposed by the President, such as the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the repudiation of the Rebel debt in some cases, and the repeal of the ordinances of secession, are sufficient. The Union Republicans contend that certain *other* conditions shall be complied with. It is worthy of attention here that the reconstruction plan of *each party* involves the adoption of *amendments to the Constitution* as a condition of restoration. The Opposition endorses the amendment abolishing slavery, and is content to rest there, while the Union Republicans propose an additional amendment.

The false issue being thus cleared away, we find the true question to be simply this:—Shall any additional conditions be imposed upon the States lately in rebellion before their complete restoration to power in the Union? The Opposition says "No;" the Union Republicans say "Yes."

To complete our survey, we have simply to inquire what further conditions of restoration do the Republicans propose as proper and just. They may be reduced to two:—First, the equalization of representation as one of the consequences of the overthrow of slavery; and, secondly, the perpetual exclusion from official position, State or national, of "all persons who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." This second condition may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, be removed.

As to the first of these conditions, it is sufficient to remark that it provides for doing away with the three-fifths representation of the old system. The specific proposition is, that when in any State the right of voting is denied, or in any way abridged, to any of the male inhabitants of such State, except for rebellion or other crime, its basis of Congressional representation shall be diminished in the proportion that such distranchised citizens bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in the State. The simple long and short of it is to exclude the black population of the country from the basis of Congressional representation, except where they are admitted to the enjoyment of the elective franchise.

The second condition simply provides for the exclusion from office of those leaders in the Rebellion who, in entering upon that crime, violated their solemn oaths to support the Constitution of the United States.

The whole issue, therefore, is finally narrowed down to this—Whether these two conditions of restoration, proposed by the Union Republican party, are just and proper to be imposed; or whether, as in the view of the Opposition, those that have already been imposed, and complied with, ought to be deemed sufficient?

"The Weak Inventions of the Enemy."

THERE exists in our community a class of operators who, although repudiated by both of the great political organizations of the day, continue to ply their nefarious traffic. We refer to speculators, who are seeking by every means in their power to impair the popular confidence in the Government, in order that by the fall of securities they may be enabled to enrich themselves. It is useless to disguise the fact that such a class thrives on the profit of this worse than robbery. We call attention to them, in order that whatever move may be made in the future may be as easily detected as those of the past, and by recalling their recent efforts, we will see the line in which they operate.

We yesterday referred to a circular which tended to ruin our credit abroad. This is but one of the many devices resorted to within the past few months to bring discredit on the Treasury Department. The delay of a few days in publishing the weekly condition of the debt was attributed to fraudulent causes, and we have glowing pictures drawn of absconding Secretaries, and mysteriously missing confidential clerks. But the appearance of the tabular record and the more than satisfactory condition of the debt exhibited by it, silenced all attempts at injury in that direction, and effectually closed the murmuring of those who, under the disguise of honest anxiety, were seeking to injure the nation.

Again was the attempt made by saying that the account had been tampered with, and that the real sum in the vaults was different from that stated. An explicit report of a Congressional investigating committee placed that slander among the things that were.

Secretary McCulloch was next assailed, and words attributed to him which he never uttered. Prominent among them was the declaration in regard to the redemption of the Five-twenties. The high character of the Secretary, his acknowledged and approved financial ability, his long experience, his wisdom, discretion, and unimpeachable veracity, have refuted that charge, even were no other evidence at hand. It also has gone to rest among the detected calumnies to injure the credit of the Government.

Not content with this signal rebuke in their attempts to injure the Secretary, they have turned upon his assistant, Hon. W. E. Chandler, and have assailed his character. This is but another attempt to depreciate United States bonds for speculative purposes. Mr. Chandler's past record is open to all the world, and he may well pride himself upon its purity. When yet a private citizen he was deputed by Secretary Welles to investigate the Navy Yard frauds in this city, and most thoroughly he exposed all corruption, and placed the guilty parties before the public. As soon as the office of Solicitor of the Navy Department was created, he was appointed to the position; and when the rumors of other frauds in the South became prevalent, he was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and deputed to once more ferret out attempts to defraud the Government. By his prompt action he saved the nation millions of dollars, and proved himself a most faithful officer and able man. He is intimately acquainted with all the details of the Treasury, and is eminently qualified to fill the post he holds. Attacks on him, as on Mr. McCulloch, are but weak inventions of the enemy, and can do no harm.

We advise the speculators of Wall street to discontinue these efforts to injure our credit. The people have perfect faith in the loan, and in the financial ability of both the Secretary and his faithful assistant. The European powers only need to have their eyes opened to our intention to pay, and they, knowing well our ability, will repose a trust in the United States which no mercenary traitors can impair.

What Would Have Been Mr. Lincoln's Policy?

THE question as to what would have been the policy of the late President, had he not fallen, has been argued by both radicals and conservatives, with no definite result. The following letter, written by him to General Wadsworth, Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and which we published before Mr. Lincoln's death, and never denied by him, reflects what were his views in the future, and how he would have acted:—

"You desire to know, in the event of our complete success in the field the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, if universal amnesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage.

"Now, since you know my private inclinations as to what terms should be granted to the South in the contingency mentioned, I will here add, that if our success should thus be realized, followed by such desired results, *I cannot see, if universal amnesty be granted, how, under the circumstances, I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or at least suffrage on the basis of intelligence and military service.*

"How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a study which has attracted my serious and careful attention; hence I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises, regarding it a religious duty, as the nation's guardian of these people who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle-field, where, in assisting to save the life of the Republic, they have demonstrated in blood their right to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 30, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with one or two exceptions, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand. New 5-20s sold at 109½; old do. at 113¼; and 6s of 1881 at 112⅜, a decline of ½. 106 was bid for 7-30s, and 103 for 10-40s.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 58½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 33⅜, no change; Catawissa preferred at 35⅜, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130½, no change; and Reading at 57 3-16@57¼, a decline of ¼.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 53¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 18¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Canal shares were dull and unsettled.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148; 11 A. M., 147⅞; 12 M., 147⅝; 1 P. M., 147¾.

—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have decided to allow each of their present shareholders to subscribe at par to the additional stock, allowing one share of the new issue for every five held on the 8th of September. Payment must be made by the 1st of June, 1867, and 20 per cent. will be required at the time of subscribing. The demand for the new issue will undoubtedly be great, as there is no investment in the land of greater security and better in regard to its regular dividends than the Lehigh Coal and Navigation. The circular of the Company will be found in our advertising columns.

—The Chicago *Evening Journal* of Monday says:—

"There is no material alteration to notice in the general features of the domestic Money Market. The country banks continue to check heavily on their balances here, and the mercantile community at large are just now in want of a larger amount of cash for the purpose of making purchases for their autumn trade. The market is firm, and closes at 10 per cent., even for first-class paper. The demand for Eastern Exchange is light, and the market rules dull at ¼ of one per cent. discount buying, and at par selling."

—The Cincinnati *Daily Times* of Monday says:—

"We have nothing new of any special importance to report in relation to the discount market. The demand for money is fair, but with a liberal supply of currency legitimate borrowers experience no difficulty in negotiating such accommodations as they require at 8@10 per cent. for first-class signatures and good mercantile bills. A moderate amount of outside paper is placed at 12@15 per cent."

—A Montreal journal says of the new banking scheme which is at present disturbing Canadian finances:—

"The tenders for debentures comes in so slowly at Ottawa, that we may consider it reduced to a certainty that the recent arrangement between the Government and the Bank of Montreal for the issue of legal-tender notes will be acted upon immediately after the 10th of September next by an order in council, and we shall soon after have Government paper in circulation. The Government will remit three millions of dollars to England, and no one will feel the withdrawal of the sum. The province is fifteen millions richer than it was a year ago, and the interest paid in England on the three millions will be saved to the people here, who have gathered another abundant crop—larger even than last year's—which will again add to the general wealth. The country can as well afford to pay this portion of their indebtedness at the present time, and save the interest, as they could at any future period with the interest added."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Schuylkill Navigation preferred..... 33⅞

FIRST BOARD

$500	US 6s '81 cou.	112⅜	105 sh Pa R.....lots 58⅛
$1500	US 5-20s 65 coup	109⅛	55 sh do..... 58⅛
$2000	do.....	109⅜	7 sh Girard Bk.... 58⅛
$20000	do.....lots.	109⅜	200 sh Sch N pf..lots 31
$1000	do.....	109⅜	100 sh do...s5wn. 36⅛
$650	US 7 30s. Aug.	106⅛	100 sh do....s5wn 36⅞
$450	do. June.	106	2 sh Ph & E..... 32½
$2000	do....1862.	113⅛	100 sh do..... 32⅝
$4000	do 1865 lots.	113⅛	129 sh Leh Nav..lots 60
$1800	City 6s, n lots..	99⅛	100 sh Mahanoy pf 35⅛
$10700	do.....	99⅜	7 sh Cam. & Am. 130¼
$2200	do....mun	99⅜	100 sh Reading..b30. 57⅛
$1000	Sch Nav 6s 72.	91	200 sh do .2d..57 3-16
$1000	do.....	91	18 sh F and M Bk..181½

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	147½	148
American Silver, 4s and 5s	138	..
Compound Interest Notes:		
" " June, 1864	14⅞	..
" " July, 1864	14⅛	..
" " August, 1864	13⅛	..
" " October, 1864	12⅛	..
" " Dec., 1864	11⅛	..
" " May, 1865	9⅛	..
" " August, 1865	8⅛	..
" " Sept., 1865	7⅛	..
" " October, 1865	7⅛	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 30.—The movements in the Flour Market continue of an extremely limited character, but holders are unwilling to make any concession in prices. There is no export demand, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7 50@9 for low grade and good superfine; $9@10 50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $11@12 50 for Northwestern extra family; $11 50@13 for old and new stock Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is rather less Wheat offering, and the demand has somewhat improved; sales of 1000 bushels new Southern red at $2 30; 1300 bushels old spring, to arrive, at $2 35; and 700 bushels new do. do. at $2 40; white may be quoted at $2 35@2 95. In the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania Rye at $1 16. In Corn, no improvement to notice; sales of yellow at 95c.; 2000 bushels Western mixed at 91@92c., and 5000 bushels on private terms. Oats remain without change; sales of 2000 bushels new Southern at 51c. Prices of Barley and Malt are unchanged.

Whisky is held with much firmness; sales of Pennsylvania at $2 38; and Ohio at $2 40.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. 7 14 6mtp

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO

YOUNG MEN.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

AND

Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

OPENING OF THE FALL SESSIONS SEPTEMBER 3.
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.
A discount of 25 per cent allowed on all Scholarships purchased during the month of August, reducing the terms to $30. Money may be remitted by mail, and Scholarships secured by those who propose to enter at any future time.
SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.
This Institution ranks the first in the country; is a regularly incorporated College, authorized by law to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.
The Fall Sessions will open with greatly increased facilities, and young men desiring to qualify themselves for business life will find here advantages to be obtained nowhere else.
FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
This work, the most complete and extensive Treatise on Book-keeping ever written, containing 448 pages, and composed almost exclusively of Actual Business Sets, will be ready for publication in August. Price $7; by subscription, paid in advance, $2 50. Remit money and secure a copy. Descriptive Circulars on application.
IMPROVED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.
With the introduction of this book, and with able and experienced instructors, the students of this Institution are guaranteed a
PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT'S COURSE
of the highest value, such as has never before been placed within the reach of students of Commercial Schools.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 8 30 2t*

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMmittee of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.
History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.
The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.
On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.
The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperiled country.
It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.
By order of the Committee.
FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS
National Hall has been assigned for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1165 CHESNUT Street, and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names.
8 7 14t

ATTENTION, "BOYS IN BLUE!"—
The several Ward Associations will assemble in companies, at Headquarters, EIGHTH AND WALNUT Streets, on MONDAY, the 3rd of September, 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M., and form on Walnut street, right resting on Ninth street, to act as an escort of honor to the Loyalists of the South, and the Delegates to the Convention of Southern Loyalists, to convene on that day.
Officers of Companies will report at once the strength of their several commands, and obtain at Headquarters suitable badges to be worn on the parade.
By order of JOSHUA T. OWEN,
8 30 3t late Brigadier General Volunteers, President.
JAMES GWEN, late Colonel U. S. C. T., Secretary.

RECEPTION OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.—The LOYAL CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA are invited to participate in the Procession on MONDAY next, in honor of the true men of the South, who assemble in our city on that day, to take counsel in reference to national affairs.
The Boys in Blue, Republican Invincibles, Firemen, and all ward organizations and other associations who accept this invitation, will report to General H. G. SICKELS, Chief Marshal, who will assign them a place in the line.
JOHN P. VERREE, Chairman.
8 30 2t

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTIINCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day it was
Resolved, That a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past six months, payable on and after September 1, 1866, to such stockholders as stand this day on the books of the Company, or their legal representatives.
Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed until September 1, 1866.
The Board also by resolution, decided to give the stockholders the benefit of the stock of the New England Anti-Incrustation Company, obtained in part payment for the right sold to said Company, deeming it prudent to retain in the treasury the interest in the New England Anti-Incrustation Company. Further,
Resolved, That a Stock Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. be declared, payable on and after September 1, 1866.
8 27 6t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 133 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.
By order of the President
8 25 10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
AUGUST 23, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.
A. B. ALMAN, Secretary.
8 25 15t

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6t No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 9 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of the day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 3, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.
Payments will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent. or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
A stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
8 30 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.
Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.
Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 16 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 1mrp

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

$500,000 SOLD.

The North Missouri Railroad Company has Authorized us to Sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons Payable on the First Days of January and July of Each Year, in New York.
Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds by sending William Milnor Botts, and others to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.
Referring to our advertisement of July, having sold the first half million of these desirable Bonds, we have this day advanced the price to EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, at which price they stand unrivalled as the cheapest first-class security in the market.
ANY FURTHER INQUIRIES WILL BE ANSWERED AT OUR OFFICE.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
8 24 6t rp No. 114 South THIRD St.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,
ROBERT B. STERLING,
WILLIAM S. LANE,
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
Will, on the First of September, 1866,
Commence Business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
AT
No. 110 South THIRD St.,
Where they will be prepared to buy and sell the various United States Bonds, State and City Loans, Stocks of all kinds, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver.
Collections made on all points. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement. 8 30 3t4p

LEHIGH NAVIGATION

MORTGAGE LOAN,

For Sale in Amounts to Suit.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

DREXEL & CO.,
8 24 12t4p No. 34 South THIRD St.

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Of all Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices, always on hand, or made to order to fit any space.

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No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
8 25 6t4p

CHAMPAGNE.
Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called
EUGENIA,
far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 138 S. NINTH Street.

DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.—Bismark, Archduke Albert, Queen Emma, Joseph Sturge, Horace Vernet, J. N. Gisborn, Cyrus W. Field a Group of Native Africans; Anthropology, Physiology, Psychology, Pneumatology, and Physiognomy; Beaming Eyes, Impressions, Large Noses; Mental Influences; Whom to elect; Debating Societies; Phrenology, by John Neal; "Out of Place," by Mrs. Wyllis; "Quack Medicines;" Fagging and Flogging, Foreign Airs, etc., in September Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New York, or J. S. CAPEN, No. 23 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia. 8 30 2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street above CHESNUT.
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OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT YOUNG Man, aged twenty years, wishes a situation as private Travelling or Corresponding CLERK, with some gentleman, firm, or corporation. Is acquainted with financial and mercantile interests. Can give unexceptionable reference as regards ability, character and honesty. Address "TRUTH," Evening Telegraph Office. 1t

LOST OR STOLEN.—YESTERDAY (WEDnesday) morning, at Convention in Sansom street, my POCKET-BOOK containing some money, railroad tickets and private papers. If the finder will return the papers and pass-es, he may keep the money.
1t* E. POULSON, No. 606 WALNUT Street.

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ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
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WINE MERCHANTS,
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THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 3.
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AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.
To-Morrow Morning,
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ABOUT THIRTY HORSES,
Suitable to harness and the saddle, among which will be found:—
A grey pony, 10 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind; safe for children.
A sorrel mare, 8 hands high, 5 years old.
A bay horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old.
A grey horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old.
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A pair of mules, 14 hands high.
Also other horses.
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Come to headquarters.
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OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

LATEST FROM BOSTON.

uneral Ceremonies of a New Orleans Martyr—Remarks by Governor Bullock and a Number of Distinguished Divines.

BOSTON, August 29.—A crowded congregation assembled in Tremont Temple to-day, at the funeral services of the Rev. Mr. Horton, martyr to the President's New Orleans policy. Large numbers of clergymen were present, with high State officials. Governor Bullock spoke of Horton as a martyr in the cause of freedom and the rights of man. Himself innocent and unprovoking, he was abandoned by the Government to the violence of a mob. The insatiate spirit of slavery, surviving its own nominal destruction, by the Constitution of the land, has been permitted by Federal authority to break forth with new violence, without even the pretext of excuse which used to be pleaded when slavery had a legal existence.

If this state of things will not quicken our sensibility and conscience, he knew not what would. The blood of Horton cries and solemnly appeals to us to be faithful in the cause of the rights of human nature, for which he laid down his life. Dr. Eddy said that the sacrifice of this martyr to principle should invoke a spirit of stern hostility to wrong-doing and lawlessness in the land. The Rev. Dr. True said such outrages must serve as a warning that, unless the people rise in their strength to reconstruct the Southern States on the principles of absolute justice, they will leave open a wide abyss which will in the future prevent the advancement of liberty. We are losing all we gained by the war, owing to the President's policy. The blood of the Union martyrs was shed in vain unless the people protect themselves by earnest opposition to the Executive. Our very safety is at stake.

The Rev. Dr. King said the voice of the North must be heard in tones that would cause these devils to tremble. Neither Southern churches nor Southern States were yet in a frame beitting reconstruction. This riot was not an exceptional outbreak, but a true expression of the murderous spirit of the South. No remonstrance against it had come from any Southern city. It is the fruit of the unwise haste and cruel leniency of the Executive. Already again free speech is denied in the South. Only ruffians who support the President's policy are allowed to speak freely there. The South must be held in military subjection until the rights for which war was waged, are secured—established beyond peril. One or two more such occurrences as the New Orleans riot would influence the North as Bull Run did, arouse it to its peril, and end in putting the miscreants under foot. Laudatory resolutions were passed by the Baptist ministers. The coffin was carried from Tremont Temple, accompanied by a great concourse of people.

THE INDIANS.

Continued Accounts of Their Depredations—A Party of Supposed Government Surveyors Massacred.

LEAVENWORTH, August 29.—The interpreter of Omahas reported that seven men had been killed on Salt creek, and that numerous small passbooks seen in the possession of the Indians indicated that the party massacred were, in all probability, Government surveyors. One passbook belonged to a Canadian. They ordered the settlers off Tula creek. The conductor of the Santa Fe stage states that on the road he passed through a party of Cheyennes highly excited, swearing vengeance because a Mexican had killed one of their number. Later reports from Denver state that the Indians have commenced massacreing the inhabitants between Forts Garland and Union, New Mexico.

CHICAGO, August 29.—A private letter from a gentleman on the plains says that the Indians recently attacked a Mormon train at Wagon Mounds, twenty miles east of Deer Creek, and drove off ninety head of cattle, besides killing several others. They also attacked and burned Deer Creek Station, one hundred miles west of Fort Laramie.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

THE UNION NOMINATIONS.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention reassembled at a quarter past 10 o'clock this morning at Sansom Street Hall, the President, Mr. John P. Verree, in the chair.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The Secretary was then requested to call the roll, and as each member's name was called he was instructed to step forward to the platform, receive a printed list of the candidates, and pay his contribution of fifty cents to the Treasurer. A motion was made and carried by which the contributions from each ward were paid in a lump. While this ceremony was being gone through with, the scene in the Hall was quite animated and boisterous.

When this business was completed, a motion prevailed by which the hall was cleared of all its occupants. The members then re-entered on showing their tickets at the door. This movement was rendered necessary by the impudence of certain individuals who had forced an entrance into the room without being entitled to be present.

The President then read several communications.

Mr. Robert Bethel declined being a candidate for City Commissioner, requesting his friends to vote for Captain Conner. Mr. Bartles Shee also declined in favor of Captain Conner. Resolutions from the Fifth Ward, favoring the nomination of Mr. William M. Cooper for Recorder of Deeds, were read. The "Boys in Blue" then had a hearing in a communication, in which they pledged a hearty support of General Geary (cheers), and earnestly pressed upon the Convention the nomination of General Joshua T. Owen (cheers) and Captain Henry Conner.

The Committee on Resolutions was then announced by the Chair as follows:—

Chairman—Erastus Poulson.

1st Ward,	Joseph Owens.	15th Ward	John Harman,
2d do.	Jos. Hafferty,	16th do	Wm. Bunn,
3d do.	James Smith,	17th do	E. C. Renner,
4th do.	Rich Walnut,	18th do.	J. M. Davis
5th do.	Jno. Donnelly,	19th do.	Nicho. Shane,
6th do.	W. H. Barnes,	20th do.	Calvin H. Test,
7th do.	J. Bardsley,	21st do.	C. Boothroyd,
8th do.	Fred. Scheetz,	22d do.	W. C. Johnson,
9th do.	John L. Sill.	23d do.	James Lott,
10th do.	A. W. Henszey,	24th do.	E. Poulson,
11th do.	W. F. Knight,	25th do.	B. Thomas,
12th do.	Wm Wagner,	26th do.	J. W. Dubree,
13th do.	G. C. Evans.	27th do.	J. P. Southworth
14th do	E. W. Leighton		

Mr. J. C. Adams, of the Fourth Ward, then proposed to read a resolution, which is as follows:—

Resolved, That no person shall be placed in general nomination for more than one office, and that any candidate defeated shall not be eligible to any other offices the candidates for which are to be nominated by this Convention.

An attempt was made to have the resolution referred to a committee, but it was finally ordered to be read. A vote by yeas and nays was taken on a motion to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost. The resolution was then adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Coroner. A motion prevailed by which no delegate should be permitted to leave the room while the ballot was pending, but that delegates outside should be admitted.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—

Samuel Daniels	85	William Boehm	10
John W. Callahan	23	J. V. B Hahn	16
William Taylor	34	Anthony Conrad	22
John Palmer	33	S. R Morris	7
George Cress	16	Isaac Lamplugh	20

To secure a nomination 134 votes was necessary, so the second ballot was proceeded with.

The second ballot for Coroner resulted as follows:—

Samuel Daniels	11	John W. Callahan	21
William Taylor	38	William Boehm	7
John Palmer	31	J. V. B. Hahn	9
Anthony Conrad	24	George A. Cress	5

There was, therefore, no selection. The Chair decided that in the future ballots the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

The third ballot was then proceeded with.

Before the result of the third ballot was announced, it was known that Mr. Daniels had received the nomination for Coroner. Delegates rushed to the window in an excited manner to announce the result to the large and inquisitive crowd in the street. The following is the result of the final ballot:—

Samuel Daniels	170	William Boehm	3
William Taylor	30	J. W. Callahan	6
John Palmer	22	J. V. B. Hahn	4
Anthony Conrad	18		

The nomination of Mr. Daniels was then made unanimous, amidst considerable excitement.

A motion to adjourn was voted down amidst much confusion. Another motion to adjourn to 2 o'clock was laid on the table.

The Convention then resolved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the office of City Commissioner, and it was ordered that during the balloting no delegate should be permitted to leave the hall.

A letter from Mr. Benjamin F. Urwiler, who had been mentioned as a candidate, was read. He declined in favor of Captain Henry Conner.

The result of the ballot was announced amidst enthusiastic cheers, as follows:—

Henry Conner	102	P. McLaughlin	30
W. H Mooney	21	John B Clothier	14
Thomas T Mills	3	James Shaw	3
George A. Rees	5		

Captain Conner having received a majority of the votes cast, his nomination was made unanimous. Three cheers were given for the candidate, after which the Convention took a recess until 3 P. M.

The Johnson City Convention.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, Hon. Joseph R. Flanigen, Chairman of the National Union Johnson Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and Mr. S. E. Cohen, publisher of *The Dial*, was appointed Secretary. After calling the roll a committee of thirteen on permanent organization was appointed—the same committee to examine the credentials of delegates.

A recess of twenty minutes was then taken in order to allow the committee to prepare reports.

The following is a list of the delegates:—

First Ward—Thomas L. Simpson, Thos. Ryan, E. W. Cooper.

Second Ward—D. Sharp, Christian Geiger, John K. Tyson.

Third Ward—A. J. Bear, John Sanders, James C. Justus.

Fourth Ward—H. J. Graham, J. H. Ashton, George Ehrenburg.

Fifth Ward—John S. Warner, A. J. Brazer, W. N. Murphy.

Sixth Ward—Major George R. Maguire, John Pidgeon, Charles Heritage.

Seventh Ward—J. L. Husbam, Captain F. Zarracher, John C. Cox.

Eighth Ward—William Bumm, Colonel W. B. Sipes, J. R. Flanigen.

Ninth Ward—No report.

Tenth Ward—No report.

Eleventh Ward—John G. Githens, Charles Fawrest, Charles Starr.

Twelfth Ward—S. Snyder Leidy, Jerome B. Leidy, T. F. Mann.

Thirteenth Ward—F. M. Wood, Charles Gheer, Henry White.

Fourteenth Ward—W. A. Steelman, Mather Collins, James Hoffman.

Fifteenth Ward—James Sheridan, Edward Simpson, S. E. Cohen.

Sixteenth Ward—Andrew W. Wright, Charles F. Heiss, William Glass.

Seventeenth Ward—Jesse Detraw, Charles W. Reil, W. J. Logan.

Eighteenth Ward—No report.

Nineteenth Ward—S. Harris Myers, Frank Weisman, William Warren.

Twentieth Ward—Jacob Eckfeldt, H. C. Ullman, J. K. Thomas.

Twenty-first Ward—John B. Kellinger, James M. Davis, John Sague.

Twenty-second Ward—Daniel R. Harper, H. R. Coggshall.

Twenty-third Ward—Daniel D. George, George L. Rotman, Thomas W. Summers.

Twenty-fourth Ward—No report.

Twenty-fifth Ward—Captain George Defore, Charles J. Heitrick, W. Y. Leader.

Twenty sixth Ward—James Donaghy, F. Prettyman, John Amer.

Twenty-seventh Ward—J. J. Huckel, William Hamilton, P. L. Goddard.

On motion of Mr. H. R. Coggshall, a committee of thirteen was appointed on permanent organization. Agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling the Committee on Organization reported as follows:—

President—Colonel W. B. Sipes.

Vice-Presidents—John S. Warner, Thomas L. Simpson, William J. Logan, J. W. Eckfeldt, and Daniel R. Harper.

Secretaries—Major George R. Maguire, Colonel S. E. Cohen.

This report was unanimously adopted, and Colonel Flanigen introduced the President, Colonel Sipes, who made a neat address, thanking them for the honor they conferred.

On motion the Convention adjourned until Saturday noon, September 1.

ANTICS OF A MAD COW.—An immense crowd gathered this morning at Twenty-first and Pine streets. Although attended with some danger, it was a scene of considerable amusement among the excitables present. The cow rushed around in a miscellaneous manner. It tossed two little children, and injured them severely. One of them, named Donnelly, was taken to the Hospital. It then upset a whole row of chairs in front of a saloon, and spilled out the occupants. About Twentieth and Pine streets the cow made a rush at a very quiet horse that was standing with a milk wagon, and gored the horse in a savage manner. Two children were upset, but not very severely injured. The cow started from Third and York streets, but did not commence her active campaign until she reached the region of the Schuylkill Rangers Three men were standing on the corner of Twenty-second and Pine streets, cheering, when the cow made at them and upset them, and then making a selection, downed her man, and on a passer by attempting to preserve the first man, she chased the rescuer. The cow placed her head against his rear, and then ran him along at a furious pace, driving him before her in a "Spanish fashion."

She went down Lombard to Seventeenth street, followed by the crowd. Here several attempts were made by excited individuals to kill her, but they only succeeded in wounding her in several places with shots from a pistol. Finally, a citizen succeeded in knocking her down with a large stone, at Seventeenth and Lombard streets, and Lieutenant Connelly had her despatched, and her remains converted into beef, which now awaits an owner. During her headlong course, the cow ran into the mail wagon of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, severely injuring the horse, which will probably die. There was a great crowd around all the time the cow was kicking up its antics, and every one congratulated each other that there were no lives lost.

A FRATERNAL DIFFICULTY.—James Considine is a man in whose breast the element of fraternal love is greatly deficient. Yesterday he went into his brother's saloon, at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, and after acting in a very abusive manner, struck him over the eye. James was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

THE SEASIDE.—Those of our readers who still desire to sojourn within the sound of Neptune's rolling billows may find comfortable quarters at the Columbia House, Cape May, which is still open for the reception of guests

A BELLIGERENT CUSTOMER ON A CAPITAL CHARGE.—Barney McIlhenny, about a week or so ago, got into a row in a drinking saloon in Water street, below Walnut, and during the melee McIlhenny struck the daughter of the keeper of the saloon over the head with a bottle, cutting her head in a shocking manner. The girl has since been in a very dangerous condition from the effects of the wound, and it is feared she will die. McIlhenny was arrested, and committed to await the result by Alderman Dougherty.

SUNDAY CARS.—The cars of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad will next Sunday run over the whole length of their route, thus enabling persons from Frankford, Germantown, Norristown, and Manayunk to go down through the city and return—a facility heretofore afforded only to those arriving by the Trenton Railroad and the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The Fifth and Sixth Streets Road is a mail line.

BASE BALL MATCH.—Yesterday afternoon the people of our western suburbs were interested by a well played match of base ball between the Municipal Base Ball Club and the "Broken-winded nine" of the West Philadelphia. The match was played on the grounds of the West Philadelphia, at Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue, and resulted in favor of the Municipals by a score of 79 to 32.

OUR NATIONAL GAME—KEYSTONE FAT VS. LEAN.—A return match between these two celebrated nines will take place this afternoon, on the grounds of the Keytone Club, Eleventh and Wharton streets, at 2½ o'clock precisely. There is much speculation regarding the result, as both parties have made valuable additions to their nines.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—This beautiful temple of amusement is nightly crowded with our most fashionable citizens. This evening the side-splitting new burlesque entitled *Father Come Home*, together with *The Wine Merchant, The Wigwam*, and other entertainments, will be given. A crowded house may be confidentially anticipated.

THE HEIGHT OF THE PEOPLE—

The question some suggest,
Whether in the East or West,
We raise tall boys the best;
And prime scientific fellows
Have their theories treasured;
But if those who have measured
The most men can best tell us
Of statures high or low,
Then all, such facts to know,
To Tower Hall should go.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

CHILDREN' TEETHING!—Mothers who love their offspring should never be without a bottle of *Dr. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*; the testimony of many mothers proves that its effect in all diseases incident on teething is miraculous. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

TO CURE DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, USE JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Read what is said about it:—Rev. Rufus Babcock says:—"In the summer of 1850, when the Cholera was prevalent and fatal, I suffered from an attack of this disease for about 30 hours, but it at length entirely yielded to the free use of Jayne's Carminative. By the timely use of this medicine several others were cured to my knowledge."

Charles F. Mabrey, of Company I, 75th Indiana Volunteers, writes:—"While in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, 1863, I was laid up, unfit for duty, by an attack of Diarrhœa. Being greatly reduced, and failing to derive any benefit from the treatment I was receiving I used Jayne's Carminative, and this remedy eventually cured me entirely."

Jasper Poulson, of Holmesville, Ohio, writes:—"My son was taken sick last fall with Cholera Morbus which cramped him severely. Nothing would stay on his stomach until I used Jayne's Carminative, which gave immediate relief, and finally cured him."

Rev. W. G. F. Cunningham writes from Shanghai, China:—"I have cured over one hundred cases of Diarrhœa with the Carminative Balsam. It checked the disease after everything else failed."

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into
FIVE-TWENTIES.
Apply to
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

UNPAID BILLS in the pocket, and a surcharge of bile in the system, are two of the greatest annoyances of life. The former is hardly to be cured by medicine; but the latter is effectually removed by the use of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

TEN-FORTY COUPONS due September 1,
Bought by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

"THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON"—The Clothes of the Season are always to be had at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental—at the lowest rates.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. Co.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

NATIONAL REFINEMENT IS INDICATED, to no small extent, by a delicate appreciation of the comparative merits of perfumes; and it is a proof of the critical taste of the American public in toilet luxuries, that they have adopted as a standard article of its class Phalon's 'Night-Blooming Cereus.'—*Newton Herald.*

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

REDUCED PRICES.—Sit for photographs when you desire them, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. All styles executed by artists of experience and rare artistic abilities.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY in all its branches
JOS. LIPP, with W. H. Woods
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Chesnut streets

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

THE PATENT SHELLER FOR LIMA BEANS and Peas shells as fast as seven persons by hand. Price, $3 to $6. Wholesale at factory rates by the agents, TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRAN MUFFIN OR WISCONSIN CAKE Pans (accompanied by a printed receipt for making the cake), for sale, with a variety of other Cake Pans, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PRESERVING KETTLES OF VARIOUS sizes of Brass or Enameled Ware. Preserving Spoons with strainers in them. Wire Sieves and Strainers. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

AUCTION SALES.

P. ANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 S No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 S

MARRIED.

MASON—CALAHAN.—July 19 by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. JOHN MASON to Miss LIZZIE V. CALLAHAN, both of this city.

SHOEMAKER—GRANT.—On the 23d of July, 1866, by the Rev T. A. Fernley, at Nazareth Church Parsonage, No 252 N. Thirteenth street, Mr. CHARLES E SHOEMAKER to Miss ELLA M. GRANT, all of this city.

DIED.

DULING.—On the 28th instant, CHARLOTTA HOUSEMAN, second daughter of the late Captain Thomas and Henrietta Duling, aged 22 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No 226 Federal street, on Saturday afternoon, September 1, at 3 o'clock.

DREER.—On the evening of the 28th instant, ROBERT BLAIR, son of William and Maggie E. Greer, aged 10 months and 8 days.

HOGAN.—On the 28th instant, HERMAN HOGAN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Masonic Lodge No. 202, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No 4242 Orchard street, Frankford on Friday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock.

KIMBLE.—On the 28th instant, WILLIAM KIMBLE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son Blanchard Kimble, No. 1434 Hanover street, Kensington, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

MENNS.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ELIZA MENNS, widow of the late Joseph B. Menns, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 440 Garden street, on Friday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

MOORE.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. BARBARA MOORE, wife of Mr. George Moore, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 23 Ashland street (west of Eleventh and above Wharton street), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

SHARKEY.—On the 28th instant, aged 37 years, JOHN SHARKEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1336 Redman street (between Thirteenth and Broad, below Lombard), on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7S

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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ROBERT P. KING.

Vice-Presidents,
THOMAS COCHRAN, WM. H. KERN,
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Treasurer,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

Corresponding Secretary,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

Recording Secretary,
A. M. WALKINSHAW.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 22, 1866.

Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No 1105 Chesnut street, and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in the city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South, will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 8 30 4t

WARD J. CAFFEE,
IMPORTER
HAVANA CIGARS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
8 4 stuth 1mrp

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. (6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 26 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST in Germantown, on the 27th inst., a very small DOG, brown and white, answers to the name of "Jip." The above reward will be given if delivered at Dr. GEORGE W. MALIN'S, MAIN Street, Germantown. 8 29 3t*

1864 AND 1862
5-20s
WANTED,
OR WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR
1865s,
And Market Difference Allowed.
DREXEL & CO.,
8 2s 6t5p] No. 34 South THIRD St.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.
NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME
For all diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable, it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.
NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH
This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.
NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAY'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANEMIA.
The majority of the academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.
NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.
INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.
This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.
GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street
In Philadelphia at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists 8 2 thtf

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED
This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
To people the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief perseverence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME MODERN Brick Dwellings in the vicinity of Fortieth and Pine streets, West Philadelphia.
8 24 6t* C. M. S. LESLIE, No 727 SANSOM Street.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street.
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

PIANOS, ETC.

OWING TO
Alterations in the store, my stock of
PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.,
Will be sold at UNPRECEDENTEDLY low prices.
J. A. GETZE,
8 27 6t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September 1.
Orders received as usual at
MASON & CO'S,
8 17 No. 907 Chesnut street.

631 SADDLERY & HARNESS 631
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
631 MARKET ST PHILADELPHIA
KNEASS & CO.
Successors to M. MAGEE & Co
And late of 18 Decatur St.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 30.

Reduction of Mechanics' Wages.

An order has been issued by the Quartermaster's Department reducing the salaries of the civil employes of the Department of Washington. Mechanics, except bricklayers and plasterers, are reduced from seventy dollars to sixty dollars per month; bricklayers and plasterers from seventy dollars to sixty-eight dollars; wagonmasters from sixty dollars to fifty dollars; laborers to twenty-five dollars.

Office-Seekers Persevering.

It is reported currently to-day, that C. H. Snow, proprietor of the *Intelligencer*, has the appointment of Postmaster of this city, to take effect from September 1. The office-seekers, in the absence of the President, are making a desperate raid upon the Cabinet officers in town, besieging them at their private residences, as well as at their offices.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 29.—The interesting ceremony of breaking ground for the Newport News and Richmond Railroad took place several days ago at the former point, in the presence of all the officers, agents of the Company, and others interested in the work. The first shovel of earth was thrown by E. S. Hamlin, Esq., the President of the Road, at the position selected near the upper Government wharf. A. C. Dunn, the Chief Engineer, and all the Directors participated in the ceremony, each using the shovel in turn. At the conclusion of the dirt-throwing, speeches were made by President Hamlin, Engineer Dunn, and Captain Warren, of the United States Army, and Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Newport News. A large force of laborers is now at work, and the grading of the road is proceeding vigorously; the engineers and surveyors are pushing ahead the surveys and laying the line of the road. It is computed the road will cost about $10,000 per mile. It will pass through Williamsburg, and the terminus strike Richmond somewhere near the Rocketts; but this end of the road has not yet been surveyed.

It is not intended to connect with the York River Railroad, though the track will cross it. The grading required will be very slight, and there will be sixteen miles of an airline. The immense advantages of this road to the country bordering on the James river is incalculable, and in its speedy completion all the energy and capital of the State are unsparingly used. Newport News, the terminus of the road at this end, possesses a level plateau of land many miles in extent, and furnishes an eligible site for the erection of a town or city, which, with its great water advantages and commerce to the coast, would in the course of a few years outrival any other city in Virginia, and become its principal sea-port. The climate is healthy and water plentiful. The fever and ague, so common further up the Peninsula, is here unknown. Already the attention of Northern capitalists is being directed towards this road and the other lines of travel to the South, and large investments in land at Newport News are being made, at a great increase over the rates it commanded only a year ago.

The United States double-ender *Monocacy* was docked yesterday at the Go-port Navy Yard, for the purpose of repairs. She will soon be ready to proceed on a cruise to China, where she has been ordered.

Respect to the Memory of Dean Richmond.

BUFFALO, August 30.—A special train left here this morning for Batavia, with a large number of persons, including the Committee of the Board of Trade, members of the Common Council, delegations of the Irish societies, and representatives of the express and telegraph companies, and of the principal manufacturing houses of this city, to meet the funeral train bearing the remains of Dean Richmond.

All the offices and business places of the New York Central Railroad are draped in mourning, in respect to the deceased. The Board of Trade rooms are closed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Cotton quiet at 33@35½c. Flour declined 10@20c., sales of 6500 barrels State at $8 30@10 25; Ohio $8 40@12; Western, $8 55@9 50; Southern, $9 75@15 50. White Wheat declined 2@3c. Sales unimportant. Corn declined 1c. Sales small. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $32 70. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 47½; Illinois Central 123½; Michigan Southern, 86½; New York Central, 103½; Reading, 114½; Missouri 6s, 78; Western Union Telegraph Company, 68½; Kentucky 6s, 95; Carolina 6s, 85; Treasury 7 30s, 106½; United States 10-40s, 103½; United States 5-20s, 112½; United States coupon 6s, 113; Gold, 147½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—United States vs William Stewart. In this case the defendant is charged with passing, attempting to pass, and having in his possession counterfeit United States Treasury notes. The United States alleges that on the 4th of May Detective Hutchinson went to an eating saloon, on Seventeenth street near Ridge avenue, and there met defendant, and purchased of him fifty pieces of counterfeit United States fractional currency notes of the denomination of fifty cents, for which he paid $10 in good money. The defense allege an alibi. They state that on the day that this purchase of counterfeit money was alleged to have been made, defendant was not at Seventeenth street and Ridge avenue, but at his mother's house, four squares from this saloon, lying in bed very ill. Still on trial. Messrs. William Husbands and William Mellor are for the defense.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—The jury who went out on Wednesday in the case of Edward Walker, charged with the arceny of $450, the property of Charles Fal

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"My Policy" Reviewed.

From the Tribune.

On taking the Executive chair Mr. Johnson began to shadow forth a policy, which it is interesting to note step by step of its development. His policy has not been without interruptions and spasmodic summersaults and gyrations; but such, as it is, it remains the nondescript policy known by the name of the President.

First. The President laid down the principle that a State in the Union is always in the Union, whether it rebels or not, a manifest absurdity—according to the Executive interpretation. Else, it was a gross wrong to fight for the purpose of bringing back States that were already in the Union, and entitled to all its rights and privileges. Else, why were not General Sherman's and Johnston's terms of peace and surrender promptly accepted and ratified by the Government, with Mr. Johnson at its head? Is it not manifest that the President has been laboring for a year to do what General Sherman, in accordance with Mr. Andrew Johnson's professed principles, proposed to do in a month, if the people would only permit it?

Second. Acting on the principle that the States were *always* in the Union, and entitled to all their rights and privileges under the Constitution, the President proceeded to treat them as conquered territories, imposing on them military garrisons and provisional governors.

Third. Still acting on the principle aforesaid, the President orders conventions of State representatives to remodel constitutions; prescribing what amendments shall be passed, and insisting, in several instances, that the conventions, or legislatures, shall undo their work. A plain case of dictation, surely, if States are never out of the Union, and sovereign when in!

Fourth. Proceeding in the development of this doctrine, the President declares his intention to "reconstruct" and "restore" the several States, though it is plain, according to the Johnsonian doctrines, that States never out of the Union cannot be *restored*.

Fifth. *Advancing* steadily to the rear of his theories, the President *recommends* the adoption of an amendment basing representation on white population—the same in effect and substance as the one put forth by Congress, which the President now repudiates and denounces. At the same time the President writes to Governor Sharkey that "restoration" will be "subject to the will of Congress," which the President with strenuous consistency now violently assails, and endeavors to overawe and overrule.

Sixth. Still moving on steadily by summersaults, the President ordains that elections shall be held, whereby leading traitors are sent to the door of Congress to demand admission, the President backing them loudly with abuse of the leaders of the House and Senate. Notwithstanding all this, the President declared that "traitors should be punished and treason made odious."

Seventh. Pressing on indomitably, the President continues the operation of the pardon manufactory, whereby Rebels are reconstructed into voters. A million of untranchised loyalists receive no pardon for the color of their skin, though the President once professed to be their "Moses" and claims the right to manufacture not only voters by the thousand, but judges, legislators, and governors by the score.

Eighth. The States being *always* in the Union, the President declares that such as are out of it are not yet restored to peace. At the same time, in virtue of his early Mosaic character, the President recognizes the right of an armed Rebel militia to disarm loyal blacks, whence result a few murders not worth mentioning.

Ninth. The States in rebellion having been reconstructed, primed with legislatures and capped with governors, all pardoned for the purpose, the President declares that they are now in the Union and entitled to admission to Congress, whatever Congress may say as to any right in the premises (see President's confession to Governor Sharkey) to control the work of restoration.

Tenth. Pending all these acts, the President, recognizing the binding force of enactments of Congress, proceeds to appoint Rebels to office in plain and direct violation of such enactments, regarding a special session of Congress to determine on the affairs of the country as entirely supererogatory.

Eleventh. Texas being, according to General Sheridan, a place comparable only to the lower regions, and, according to General Custer, unsafe for Northern men, and treasonable all over, the President thinks that, in virtue of the doctrine of State sovereignty, it ought to be recognized and admitted, notwithstanding that it is impossible, under the condition of things in that State, to bring to fair trial hundreds of Rebels indicted for capital crimes against Northern men and Unionists, while blacks are imprisoned for many years for trivial offenses. Nevertheless, the President proclaims peace.

Twelfth. Almost at the same time the President writes a telegram directing the military to take part with the Rebels while the latter were engaged in a frightful massacre of undoubted loyalists—white and black—a massacre which General Sheridan says was contrived by Rebels, but which Mr. Johnson and his supporters avow was altogether due to an illegal Convention, which, nevertheless, was held in pursuance of United States authority, emanating from General Banks and President Lincoln. The President, likewise, having restored a sovereign State (always in the Union) put out his hand to destroy it by interfering to depose its lawfully elected Governer.

Thirteenth. The Supreme Court being the chief tribunal of the land before which questions involving the legality of rival bodies claiming to rule in a State must, of course, be tried, the President recognizes the verdict of a petty court as a sovereign pretext for a telegram and a riot—the first, the most unfortunate that could come from a President, and the second the most atrocious and criminal that could ever assail an innocent people. All this the President did in respect to a "sovereign State," whose Governor he everturned.

Fourteenth. Early believing that Tennessee ought to be admitted, as soon as possible, into the Union, the President latterly threw obstacles in the way of its admission in order to defeat the Constitutional amendment which he himself proposed!

Fifteenth. The President, having thus confidently completed his "work of restoration," turns on Congress and calls its acts usurpation, notwithstanding that Congress has never ordered the calling of legislatures, appointed provisional governors, dictated constitutions, or set aside the governors elect of the people. Congress has power over the subject of reconstruction—let the President be witness for it; but the President asserts that it has no other business except to approve what the President has arrogated. Unless Congress chooses to admit the men whom he caused to be elected, without any further constitutional guarantee equally binding on all the States—a guarantee in perfect correspondence with the President's own original recommendation—he declares that Congress is usurpatory. Who is the real usurper? The Congress, which stands by Mr. Johnson's original professions, or the President, who repudiates all that he said a year ago?

The President insists, not very strongly, that he has been carrying out the late President Lincoln's plan of reconstruction. We have already shown the complete falsity of this pretense by showing Mr. Lincoln's own declarations and practice. Mr. Lincoln, like Mr. Johnson (see his communication to Governor Sharkey), believed that restoration was subject to Congress. Mr. Lincoln was still more strongly convinced that the reconstructory power belonged especially to Congress, in its obligation to guarantee constitutionally to every State "a republican form of government," and he might have added: "to provide for the general welfare." The President ascribed the massacre at Memphis to no political cause; but to "an unsettled condition of society." What does he think of the one at New Orleans, which opened such a fierce war on a relic of the late murdered President's policy?—surely a relic to be treated carefully by his successor. Finally, comparing what Mr. Johnson said and what he contrarily said, what he has done contrary to what he did, and what he has said and done contradicting both act and profession, we ask the jury of the American people what ground-and-lofty policy has brought about all this topsy-turvy?

A Constitution for Hungary.

From the Times.

Through the Ocean Telegraph, the other day, we received the report that a Constitution, with an independent, responsible ministry, had been granted to Hungary. The precise nature and terms of this concession to the demands of the Magyars we are not told, but we may make a rough guess at them from what we know of Hungarian history and of the events of 1848 and 1849.

The Hungarian monarchy is now exactly eight hundred and sixty-six years old. It was on the 15th day of August, in the year 1000, that Stephen was crowned the first King of Hungary. He was the first Christian ruler of the country, his predecessors, like himself descendants of Arpad, the founder of Hungary in Europe, being only dukes and pagans, their faith resembling somewhat the theological system of Zoroaster. Hungary was then, as it has continued up to the disastrous surrender at Villago in 1849, a constitutional monarchy, with a House of Magnates, like the British House of Lords, and a Chamber of Deputies, like the House of Commons.

This "meeting of the country" (*Orszag Gyules*), as it was properly called, was really a representative and legislative assembly, not a mere body called together to register the edicts of the Government, like the Parliament of France before the great revolution, or as the present King of Prussia wants his Chamber to become. It convened only at the call of the King, but he was bound by the ancient law of the land to call it together within three years after the adjournment of the last Diet. It was at a session of such a Diet that Maria Theresa appeared, in 1741, appealing for help, and when the celebrated exclamation, "*Moriamus pro Rege Nostro*," assured her of ultimate success. There was much dissatisfaction in Hungary, and many serious complaints reached Vienna between 1826 and 1862, because Francis, then King of Hungary, failed to convene the Diet within three years after its last adjournment. The clamor waxing louder, and revolutionary ideas floating all over Europe since the Parisian July days of 1830, he was at last compelled to issue his royal proclamation for the meeting of the two Houses in 1832. He opened the session in person, and the proceedings and debates being had in Latin, the then official language of the country, he spoke those words which, though bad Latin, gratified the Hungarians for the time. "The whole world is foolish and wants to have a Constitution; you have it; keep it; I will preserve it and transmit it to posterity." But his posterity did *not* preserve it, as history proves. However, the Diet that convened in 1847 created a marked change in the political affairs of Hungary. There had been many encroachments upon the ancient liberties of the kingdom by the Viennese Government. They insisted, for instance, that Hungary should, like an Austrian province, become responsible *in solido* for the national debt of Austria, which the Hungarians steadily refused. They introduced a rigid censorship of the press hitherto utterly unknown in Hungary, and against which the Hungarians loudly protested as contrary to all law. They attempted to break up the free trade in tobacco, and to introduce the Austrian Government tobacco monopoly, and there was quite an alarming revolt in Pesth, the Government tobacco stores were closed by the local authorities, and the tobacco confiscated and sold. The Austrians also brought their frontier *gens d'armes* over the line upon Hungarian soil, and at one place, at Burch on-the-Leitha, they were forcibly driven back by the populace, and their barracks demolished. They also attempted to interfere with the local self-government in the different counties, or *comitates*, by appointing, without lawful authority, so-called administrators over them. All these things, and many others, created an ill-feeling among the Hungarian people against the authorities in Vienna, that demanded a change in the existing relations. Under these circumstances, and amid this excitement the Diet of 1847 met, and it had hardly progressed far enough in its deliberations when the tocsin of revolution was sounded from Paris in February, 1848. Thrones were tottering all over Europe, and even loyal Vienna joined in the commotion, so that Metternich had to make very fast time to London for safety. The Hungarians, however, stood firm, and the reforms they asked were granted, and even solemnly signed, and, if we remember rightly, sworn to by King Ferdinand. These reforms consisted in the entranchisement of a large majority of the Hungarian people, for, up to this, suffrage was confined only to a privileged class. There was also created an independent Government for Hungary proper, with a responsible Hungarian Ministry under a personal representation of the King as "Palatinus," and vesting in the liberalized Hungarian Diet exclusive power and control over the military and finances of the country, so that, if Austria wanted soldiers or money from Hungary, she had to appeal through the Hungarian Ministry to the Diet, and it might either grant or refuse the request. This actually happened in 1848, when Austria was hard pressed in Italy by Carlo Alberto, of Sardinia, and it was only by the influence of Kossuth's eloquence that a Hungarian army was voted to aid Austria against the Italians. This fact forces us to remark the change in the position of the great Hungarian agitator, who has, during the present war in Europe, been in the pay of Italy, raising a legion to assist her against Austria.

Thus Hungary became, to all purposes, an independent, self-governing kingdom, represented by Austria only abroad diplomatically. Not long, however, was this to last. The consternation at this turn of events and at the ease with which Ferdinand had consented to be thereafter King of Hungary but in name, which followed in the family circle of the Emperor, must have been great; for at his stern refusal to revoke his consent, there was a revolution in the palace and he was compelled to abdicate, that his successor, not bound by either word or oath, might undo his work. Out of this sprang the Hungarian war, the people fighting to retain their constitution, the Government fighting to amend it.

After the defeat of the people, all traces of free constitutional life were at once wiped out, and from thence to this the Hungarians have been quietly urging and agitating, and, as it was stated through the cable, it seems they have now succeeded. But whether it is the truly liberal constitution of 1848 which has now been revived, or some patchwork, seemingly granting a reform without doing it in fact, we shall know only by mail. Until then we can only reiterate the axiomatic assertion of the London *Times*, that if Austria ceased to be German, she must become Hungarian, or cease to exist altogether. And in order to become Hungarian, she must allow the Hungarians to be free and independent.

—A young American lady, Miss F——, of one of our suburban cities, was riding in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, with the daughter of one of our officials, when a gentleman drove past in a plain equipage, and, recognizing the coat-of-arms on the carriage, supposing she was one of the family, bowed very graciously. The young lady, not recognizing the person, stared at him, and in much confusion and indignation turned to her companion and said, "Did you see that impudent man bow to me?" "Oh yes, that was the Emperor!"

—A New Bedford paper—the *Standard*—is down upon croquet "like a thousand of brick." The *Standard* says:—"It only encourages silliness, affectation, and laziness, and we hope that its reign will be as short as the fashion of a Parisian bonnet, and that the next popular amusement will be one that has something in it more worthy of public favor, and more beneficial to body and mind."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, 15 street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near Lombard	10,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, North	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20 do $75 each	1 500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets $75 each	1 500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CARPENART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. Mcallaum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerso l, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon George W. Julian M. C. Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.;
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio
Hon G. R. Latham M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months.....$5 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
8 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & Co.....Lessees.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST NIGHTS OF SUMMER PRICES.
In order to end the short but brilliant summer season with eclat, the management has engaged the
GIFTED AND BRILLIANT ARTISTE,
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Who will appear in a varied number of characters, commencing with
FANCHON,
THE CRICKET.
Fanchon.....MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
Supported by a
POWERFUL COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MISS DE MARGUERITTES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 1, LAST SUMMER MATINEE
MONDAY EVENING, September 3, FIRST NIGHT OF THE REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON, and first appearance of
MADLLE FELICITA VESTVALI
Prices of Admission for the Summer Season only—Orchestra 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
The Lessee begs respectfully to announce to the public that
THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT
will open for the regular season on
SATURDAY EVENING, September 1, 1866.
The following gentlemen and ladies will form the STOCK COMPANY:—

Mr. Frank Mordaunt,	Mr Owen Marlowe,
Mr. G. H. Griffiths,	Mr. Robert Craig,
Mr. Harry Rivers,	Mr Samuel Hemple,
Mr. L. L. James	Mr. W. H. Wallis,
Mr. T. A. Creese,	Mr. Billings,
Mr. Savage,	Mr. Osbourne,
Mr. Crosby,	Mr Jones
Mr. Worth,	Roland Reed.
Miss Lizzie Price.	Miss Annie Ward,
Mrs E. M. Thayer.	Mrs. T. A. Creese.
Mrs. Worrell,	Miss Fanny Reeves,
Mrs William H Reeves,	Miss Summerfield,
Miss Mahon,	Miss A Mahon,
Miss Griffith,	Miss G Griffith,
Miss A. Denin,	Miss Jones.

Scenic Artist.....MR. C. HAWTHORNE
Conductor of the Orchestra.....MR. C. DODSWORTH
Machinist.....MR. R ROUGH
Property Maker.....MR. G. HARRIS
Mistress of the Wardrobe.....MRS. GRIFFITH

MRS. JOHN DREW
will appear on the opening night,
SATURDAY, September 1st, 1866,
in the elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
On MONDAY EVENING, September 3, will be produced, for the first time in America, J. Westland Marston's great play of
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
Performed for an entire season at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in which
MRS. JOHN DREW
will appear in an original character.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Seats.....$1
Orchestra Circle and Dress Circle.....50 cents
Secured Seats.....75 cents
Family Circle.....25 cents
Private Boxes.....$6 and $8
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
The sale of seats for the opening night will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 A. M.
BUSINESS AGENT AND TREASURER.
8 29 3t JOSEPH D. MURPHY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH
OF THE
WORLD-RENOWND
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear on
ONE WEEK MORE,
commencing
MONDAY, August 27,
when they will present a series of
ENTIRELY NEW FEATS,
including their chef d'œuvre, entitled
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE,
ICARIAN GAMES, LES DEUX COMIQUES.
Grand Ballet Divertissement of
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA,
and the Comic Pantomime of
PONGO
By universal desire, the grand feat of Equilibrium.
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
The extraordinary
JUGGLING ACT
by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The graceful and daring
TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE
by Senorita ROSITA.
Also a
NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
LAST BUISLAY MATINEES,
commencing at 2½ o'clock

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. FARNSHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8.
Mr H. A. Farnshaw has unlesigned satisfaction in announcing an engagement for a limited period with the young, beautiful and gifted
WORRELL SISTERS—SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
who have just completed an engagement exceeding 200 consecutive performances at Wood's Theatre, N. Y.
These beautiful and gifted Artistes will appear
EVERY NIGHT
supported by a full and powerful Company, in the Spectacular Extravaganza, in two acts, by Charles Selby, Esq., entitled
THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE.
The evening's performance will commence with the Comic Piece entitled
BE TWO BUZZARDS.
Great Novelties are in active preparation.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Seats can be secured six days in advance. Every Lady visiting this Theatre will be presented with a Perfumed Programme.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

BOUNTY OF 1866.
ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!
Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.
I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $100. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional if discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,
JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
25 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No 1189 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of the following Quartermasters' Stores, viz:—

3 doz. Door Neck Bolts	50 Shutter Bolts,
200 Wall Brushes,	10 gross Tufting Buttons.
200 pounds Tin, Block,	2 dozen Putty Knives.
100 R. & L. Closet Locks,	2 dozen Drawer Tumbler Locks.
5 boxes Glass, 10x12.	5 boxes Glass, 12x16.
75 pounds Glue,	100 G. H. Lettering Pencils
50 pounds Black Wax.	500 pounds Putty.
8000 pounds White Lead, in oil.	200 gallons Turpentine.
10 pounds Umber, raw, in oil.	1 bbl. Spanish Whiting.
1 bbl. Coach Varnish.	2 bbls. Copal Varnish.
1 gross Striping (assorted) Pencils.	10 lbs. Gum Tragacanth.

All of the above-described articles to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on behalf of the United States Government.
Samples of the above-named stores to be delivered at the United States Storehouse, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.
Bidders will state price in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.
The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.
Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 22 9t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL—
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 22, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until noon SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages—
200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No 15,
200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No. 16,
Army Standard.
Samples can be seen at this Office.
Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), and also the quantity and time of delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons (whose signatures and places of residence must be appended to the guarantee), and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not conform to the requirements therein stated.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Bootees," and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. Army,
8 22 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 68 DUANE Street, New York.
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No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
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J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such eclat, or realized from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK, September 3, 1866.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR INJURIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
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DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
PINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK A

THE BRIDE.

She is dressed; she is ready; the orange wreath now
Blooms fair on her beautiful maidenly brow;
Its white blossoms blend with her dark raven hair—
With the rose on her cheek—for a blush lingers there.

He comes with the eager step love only lends;
O'er his heart's dearest idol enamored he bends;
But the weeds of her mother o'ercloudin his bliss,
A pang for her woe damps his passionate kiss.

"Widowed mother," he said, "fear thou not for thy child,
She shall smile when a bride as a maiden she smiled;
No sorrow shall reach her when safe on my breast—
Sweet bird of my bosom, come home to thy nest!

"Sad mother, no daughter I take from thy side;
I bring thee a son, though I win me a bride;
Thou hadst but one child, lo! I bless thee with twain—
Two hearts for the one which thou couldst not retain.

"Sad autumn is crowned with her purple and gold;
And withered and sere drops the leaf on the mold;
Though fled is the summer, its fruitage is here,
And autumn is summer when she is near.

"Ah! sweet the spring breezes which daily and play,
And sweet are the white hawthorn blossoms of May,
But sweeter the treasure I clasp to my heart—
Pure May-bloom, fair-blossoming lily thou art!

"Creep closer, creep closer, my darling, my sweet!
No titles, no lordships, I lay at thy feet;
No diamonds deck thee with glistening sheen;
But love is a crown, and I crown thee my queen!"

A "St. Bartholomew of Dogs."

M. Nicholas Fetu, of Dijon, France, has published a pamphlet recommending the "extinction of the canine race." A copy was sent to Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Imperial Household, who acknowledged the attention, but pleaded in favor of the dogs in the following curious letter:—

I am anxious to thank you for your pamphlet on the extinction of the canine race, but, in truth, I have not courage to do so. I have a horror of this new St. Bartholomew of dogs preached by you. What! you would kill the dogs of Ulysses—the old blind dog that knew his master after more than twenty years' absence, and who made a last effort to lick his hand! Mercy, sir, mercy for Argus, do not kill him. He is dying with excess of joy—let him die of happiness. You would kill the dog of young Tobias, that went so far as to announce to the poor blind father the approach of his son and the end of his misfortunes? You would kill the dog whose then marvellous instinct discovered St. Roch dying of the pestilence in the depth of a cavern in a frightful desert—the dog that restored to the world a man almost God by his charity, and whom so many acts of sublime devotedness was to conduct to heaven!

You would kill the brave dog of Montargis without allowing him time to denounce the assassin of Aubry de Montdidier, his master, and force Richard Macaire to avow his crime! You would kill the dog of the regiment—the dog of the poor man's funeral—the Newfoundland—the dog of the hospice of St. Bernard, after he had rescued your son from the precipice, or from the waves. You would kill all, without exception, mercy, or compassion. Your rage would be turned even against the dog who is now lying near the hand which writes these lines to you, his eyes fixed on mine, and reading in them the indignation which I feel against you:—Scold this person, he seems to say to me. Scold him well; tell him that I love you as we love each other. Tell him that I love your sister, your niece, and all who are dear to you. Tell him that I watch over you day and night. Tell him the names of all those that I have bitten. Tell him of all the pantaloons I have torn, of all the gowns I have made rags of, merely because those who wore them wanted to come too close to you. Repeat to him some of the verses which the Duke of Malakoff, your faithful friend, wrote upon me who am still more faithful. Show this wicked fellow some of the epistles, French, Latin, German, and Italian, which I inspired to kind-hearted men who knew me. Tell this calumniator, who is, doubtless, incapable of comprehending a pure and absolutely disinterested attachment, that under the fine portrait which Jadin has made of your dog, a young girl of twelve, still handsome, but not gentler or more loving than I am, caused to be engraved, among other verses, all in my praise, and which I deserve, I dare say, these two lines, which touched me more than all the rest:—

"De bien de mon bon maitre en ami je profite;
J'aimerais, son pain noir, s'il était ma heureux!"

Tell him, beside, that on a beautiful engraving of this same portrait, by the son of a celebrated General, may be seen the following verses:—

"Sullureis captum depluxi doctus in arvis
Artificis calamus, quæ ledet, ecce canum;
Absequere facie dolce venustam
Nec quæ Blanditias fundere dulcis est;
Corpus enim pingens animi meliora relinquit
Munera nec vult pectoris ille sinum.
Victa equidem vici victorem, corde fideli,
Cura, grato, animo, caihdate, jocis."

Explain to him that "*arvis sulphureis*" means the battle-field of Solferino; that "*captam*" means it was you that took me; that "*sedet*" means I am seated and not standing; and tell him that the little antithesis (if it be so called) "*vicia vici victorem*" is your own, and that I find it pretty enough. But no, my dear master, do better still—don't write to this hangman of dogs. Wait till we go together to preside at the Council General of your dear department. You will then take off my muzzle only for a few instants, and you shall see if I do not pay out the unworthy creature who has so worried us both. Until such time as Brusca executes his project,

Believe me, sir, to be your very humble servant, MARSHAL VAILLANT.

CHESS.

The excitement caused by chess is too much for many people's nerves to support with impunity. The Czar, John the Terrible, died in the act of an apoplectic fit, while playing chess with one of his courtiers. Lord Harvey, in No. 37 of the *Craftsman*, says that, although chess is not usually played for a stake, nobody is indifferent about winning or losing; and that it is very rare for warm-tempered people ever to become good players. Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsala, died 1560, holds that hidden tendencies to anger, impatience, vanity, avarice, and other failings are brought out by the game of chess: and it is for that reason that the nobles of Gothland and Sweden, before bestowing their daughters in marriage, have the custom of trying, principally by chess, the temper of the suitors who present themselves. Some amateurs of nervous constitution cannot sleep after a hard fought game; others, when the decisive move approaches, are seized with feverish agitation. Some are so impressed with the contest, that, next day, they could go over every move again. Quintilian relates that Scævola after losing a game of chess started for the country. On the way he went over in his head every move he had made in the game, and so discovered the error which had caused his defeat. He returned and found his opponent, who acknowledged the perfect accuracy of his memory. As a precautionary measure, to keep their heads clear and their tempers cool, Carrera, in his "Avvertimenti," recommends chess players to eat sparingly, and to take aperient medicine before sitting to work in a serious contest.

Defeats at chess are not easily either forgotten or forgiven. Leonardo di Cutri was poisoned in Calabria, by a rival, at the age of forty-six, while on a visit to the Prince of Bisignano. A Spanish nobleman, who had for some time been in the habit of playing with Philip II, used to win every game. On day, when their chess playing had terminated in the customary result, he perceived that the king was excessively annoyed. In the fact took him by surprise, his stock of common sense must have been but small. On reaching his home he said to his family:—"My dear children, we may as well pack up and take ourselves off at once. This is no longer a place for us, for the king has fallen into a violent rage because he could not beat me at chess."

Richer, monk of Senones, in his "History of his Abbey," relates that Ferrand, Count of Flanders, always ill-treated his wife when she played chess with him and won. One sort of beating involved another. The battle of Bouvines (July 12, 1214) was the consequence of a game thus ungallantly concluded, in which battle the Count was made prisoner, brought to Paris, ironed hand and foot, and shut up in the tower of the Louvre. The Countess Jeanne (who was the daughter of the Emperor of Constantinople, and ward of Philip Augustus) was consequently left to govern her dominions all her own way, and to have her quiet game of chess with a more amiable adversary.

One is unwilling to question King Canute's magnanimity, after his famous rebuke of his courtiers; but his mind seemed to have been less proof against the excitements of chess than the blandishments of flattery. While playing with the Count Ulf, the King made a great mistake, in consequence of which the Count took one of his knights. The King would not allow this, but replaced the piece, insisting that the Count should make a different move. The latter got angry, upset the chessboard, and retired. "Ulf," shouted the King after him, "you are a coward; you run away."

The Count returned to the door, and answered, "You would have run away into the river Hegia, in very different style, if I had not come to your assistance, when the Swedes were beating you like a dog. You did not call me coward then." With these words he walked off, and the next day the King had him put to death.

An Italian village priest was in the habit of playing with a neighbor, who never would allow himself to be beaten, although he lost five games out of six. To convince him that such was really the case, the priest rang the alarm-bell of his parsonage, summoning in that way his parishioners, to make them umpires of the dispute. As the same trick was frequently repeated, his flock got tired of the proceeding, and took no further notice of the summons.

One day his house did catch fire. The priest rang his alarm-bell in vain. Nobody came, and when he complained, he was told that people could not leave their household affairs for the sake of a trumpery game of chess. "Alas!" he said, "this time I played chess with the fire, and the fire has checkmated me."

The jealousies excited by chess have often been accompanied by mystery. The President Nicolai, who passed for the best chess player of his time in France, was one day visited by a stranger, who had travelled sixty leagues (a considerable distance then) to challenge him. The chess-board was brought, and Nicolai was beaten. The unknown victor would neither play a second game nor make known who he was.

Finally, monkeys have been trained to play chess—doubtless in the same way as learned pigs have been taught to spell. The creature, obeying an imperceptible signal from his master, made the indicated move. The animal was really no more than what the artificial Turk of the chess automaton was to the human player concealed beneath it.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

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ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $200,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

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THREE IMPORTANT AGENCIES.

THE CELEBRATED

Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The largest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,

8 11 smw13trp smw13t) No. 639 ARCH Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River and Canal to all parts of the Union and Carriage to

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555 00
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25.000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7.150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40.000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40.000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,568 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1123. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55 856 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,535 37
		$1,253 630 18

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000 at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $5000, or giving $25 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL—1866

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 19
Premiums	1,162 308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11 467 53.	INCOME FOR 1865 $910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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	Daniel Haddock Jr.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
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OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA (8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 1st MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Money is received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment to any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

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GEORGE PLOWMAN,
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No. 232 CARTER Street
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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 3

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
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Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF CORK" ..... Wednesday, August 29
"CITY OF PARIS" ..... Saturday, September 1
"CITY OF MANCHESTER" ..... Wednesday, September 5
"CITY OF NEW YORK" ..... Saturday, September 8
"CITY OF LIMERICK" ..... Wednesday, September 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold ..... $90 Steerage, Currency $35
To London ..... 95 To London 40
To Paris ..... 100 To Paris 50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 5 No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuthfm No. 209 N. SECOND Street

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·90, $2 75.
(18w fm H. DIXON No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS June 4 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Watertown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Cleaveland Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION,
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION,
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·00 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·35 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express trains leave Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·45 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M. and 10·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·25 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of the READING Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8 40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 3, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·45 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 6¼, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¼, 4¼, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 6 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·35, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7½, 8 20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·15 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·35 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BEEKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST

BENNETT THE BIGAMIST.

A Record of His Exploits—A Grey-Haired Scamp.

James Bennett—not James Gordon Bennett, of New York, but James Bennett, of New Jersey—was arrested at Franklin on Friday last, and brought to this city, where he was accommodated with quarters at Robinson's boarding house, where he, no doubt, ere this, has felt the difference from that well-kept and comfortable quarters known as the Marcy House, in this city, the last place of voluntary residence of the aforesaid Bennett, previous to his occupancy of Robinson's Hotel — as he no doubt has found out ere this that Robinson does not furnish feather beds, chambermaids and whisky stews to make his dreams pleasant, and to bring forth pleasant dreams during the honey moon, nor a wife to solace him, all of which he was wont to enjoy in his comfortable quarters at the Macy House. The charge against the said Bennett is bigamy, in having a living wife at Lexington, Kentucky, if not a dozen more in other places, it being charged that if he is not death on the women, he is heavy on the widows, especially on the rich ones. As a detail of his operations may not be uninteresting, we will give the rumors afloat of his doings, with no intentions of influencing his trial, since his second and last matrimonial alliance will no doubt end his mortal career in Jeffersonville, as he apparently is now between 65 and 70 years of age. Report says that a number of years ago, the said Bennett emigrated to the State of Kentucky from New Jersey, and soon gained the affections of a rich widow by the name of Harris, who was possessed of a fine estate, with all the fixings necessary to make a fine concern. Bennett for some years went in with a looseness, and the personality fast vanished under his liberal dispensations until the death of his wife put a stop to his prodigal operations, by a reversion of her property to her blood relations. Matrimonial operation No. 2 was his marriage with an heiress by the name of Merrill, at or near Lexington, Ky., who had a portion in her own right in a farm, and valued at $20,000. As he had larger scope in his secured partnership, on the principle that what was "her'n was his'n," he spent it with a lavish hand, and in a few years had invested what should have been her own in various ways that led to the loss of her fortune, and to cap the climax of operations with the two, he took the remnant of her means, and eloped with a prostitute of his own keeping, and fled with her to Lewisburg, in the State of Missouri. At this place, we understand, a matrimonial alliance was frustrated by parties from Kentucky with a widow No. 3, and he fled from the place, leaving his guilty paramour to settle numerous debts of his and her contracting. The next heard of the gay Lothario was his turning up in Illinois, where widow No. 4 fell a victim to his honeyed words and bewitching ways, but, being aware of his true character, instead of letting him squander her means and enjoy her property, she sent him to the Penitentiary, from which he turned up in Indiana; and at Jonesville, in Bartholomew county, he came across widow No. 5, in the shape of a Mrs. Marshall, a resident of this city, who was on a business tour, and, by dint of promises, bribes, and misrepresentations, he succeeded in forming an alliance in the bonds of matrimony. From all accounts Bennett has played a deep and oft-practised game of deception, and many are the parties in this State that have been made sadly wiser by the dissipation of pleasant illusions created by the old grey and bald-headed deceiver. Plantations and niggers, carriages, pianos, lands, and money, blooded horses and cattle, all have passed away, and it is a consolation to parties here to know that he failed to get that which he was aiming at, viz., the fortune of widow No. 5. Yesterday afternoon Bennett had a preliminary examination before his Honor the Mayor, when, owing to the want of evidence, he was released; but he was immediately rearrested and now occupies his old room at Robinson's, from which he will not find it so easy to escape the fangs of justice on any legal quibble or technicality, as evidence will soon be here from Kentucky to ensure his conviction. We enlarge on this affair, and advise rich widows to be sure they are right before they go ahead.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

From the Culpeper Observer.

We insert below a letter from John M. Botts, at the request of himself and many of our friends who have read it:—

SUNDAY MORNING, August 19.—Dear Stofer:—Come down and eat your dinner with me. I am spoiling to hear some secesh talk about your Philadelphia Convention and platform; how the whole South, like whipped spaniels, were made to take back seats; with mouths closed; not allowed to speak a word; to eat dirt; to wallow in the mire; "to thank God that the divine institution was destroyed;" "that the Union was more sacred than before the Rebellion;" "that there was no right in any State, or combination of States, to secede;" that the Rebel debt must be repudiated, and the National debt be paid; "that the Federal soldiers and sailors must be taken care of, and rewarded for whipping the South;" and all this said and done, this humiliating self-stultification submitted to, for a little "bread and butter"—a mere crumb from the public crib. Oh, I am ashamed of this Southern meanness; I always gave your party credit for boldness and determination, though wholly destitute of either principle or honesty—but alas! for poor fellow-human nature—what will not "bread and butter" do with hungry men

I am glad, of course, to have you all on my side, to come to my platform, but it does not increase my respect for my new allies. Henceforward, we stand on the same platform of principles, though I cannot consent to act in co-operation with them at the polls—not knowing how soon I may be betrayed, for a larger supply of "bread and butter," offered from some other quarter; and the county of Culpeper, too, your own immediate representative, selected as a committee-man to wait upon the President for congratulation on the absolute surrender, the caving in, the giving up—the cry of "enough," "enough," from the whole "unterrified" Democracy of the South. This last performance must have been intended as a personal compliment to me as a citizen of Culpeper; I can put no other interpretation upon it. I thank the gentlemen for their kind consideration; in return for which, I give way to Mr. Barbour; I take him in the future as my leader as long as he sticks to the track. Come down and congratulate me on the great triumph of my principles. The surrender of Lee and Johnson to Grant and Sherman (who could not help themselves) was as nothing in comparison with this voluntary, universal, unanimous surrender of the Secesh Democracy. Thanks to "Doolittle!" he is "Do Little" no longer! He has done more than the armies of the United States were able to accomplish. What is to become of the poor Union men first frightened into this trouble, and then betrayed? We can't take them back; they never can be trusted again.

If you come, bring with you some late Richmond papers; if not, send them by the bearer. I want to see how they take their humiliation. Yours, *fraternally*, hereafter, J. M. BOTTS.

A Caution to Pickle Eaters.—At the Clerkenwell Police Court in London, on the 4th instant, a man attended before the sitting magistrate to lay before him a statement of facts in connection with mixed pickles. He stated that his servant bought from a shop in the neighborhood some mixed pickles. His wife and servant ate of them, and shortly afterwards were attacked with choleraic diarrhœa, and their mouths were very sore. A surgeon was sent for, who said it was the ninth or tenth case of the kind he had attended under similar circumstances. It appeared that when pickles became putrid, they were placed in a tub, mixed with turmeric and mustard, and were then sold as piccalilly. He had purchased samples from twelve different shops, and in each instance he had found that the pickle was bad, and in all the instances some portion was putrid. From what the surgeon had informed him, there could be but little doubt that the eating of such pickles was the cause of much of the diarrhœa and cholera now prevailing in London.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—During November and December Mr. Maretzek's troupe of artists will give a series of twenty-three performances, including representations of the following operas:—The *Huguenots*, the *Star of the North*, the *Trovatore*, *Ernani*, *Ione*, *Zampa*, and others. The following comic operas will also be presented:—*Crispino*, *Elsir d'Amore*, *Fra Diavolo*, *Don Giovanni*, *Martha*, *Don Bucefalo*.

The *personnel* of the new troupe is as follows:—Prima Donne Soprani—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Senorita Carmelina Poch, Signorina Antonnetti Ronconi, Miss Amelia M. Hauck. Prime Donne Contralti—M'me Natali Testa, Mad'lle Stella Bonheur. Tenori, *di forza*—Signor Francesco Mazzoleni; *di grazia*, Signor Ricordo Baragli; Supplementary, Signor Bernardi Baritone—Signor Ferdinando Bellini, Signor Ardavani. Bassi—Signor G. Antonucci, Signor Foerati. Buffo—Signor Georgia Ronconi. Of the foregoing principal artists, this public has already warmly accepted seven, and the remaining seven come with reputations beyond question.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The great Buislay Family close their brilliant engagement on Saturday night. On Saturday afternoon they give a farewell matinee to accommodate ladies and children. It is the universal desire of the public that this engagement should be extended, but we are informed that this is impossible. We are assured, however, by Messrs. Platte & King, the enterprising proprietory managers, that in view of the splendid reception accorded to these artistes, they will seize the first opportunity that offers to pay their respects to Philadelphia again.

On Monday evening Mr. J. S. Clarke, the great American comedian, will commence a six nights' engagement, supported by the members of the new company.

THE ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This favorite Thespian temple opens next Saturday evening under the most favorable auspices. The initial play is the *Belle's Stratagem*, with a fine cast, Mrs. John Drew included. On Monday evening the new play, *The Favorite of Fortune*, will be produced, with new scenery, and an excellent distribution of characters. This piece has had an unrivalled popularity in England, and we presume it will hold favor at the Arch for many nights. After Mrs. John Drew's engagement expires Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will play for two weeks, after an absence of six years from this city.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Noemie de Marguerittes played "Fanchon" to a large and fashionable audience last evening, and was received throughout in the most flattering manner. Her triumph in the part was more complete than upon any previous occasion. Miss de Marguerittes repeats "Fanchon" to-night.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Worrell Sisters have made a hit at this beautiful theatre. Sophie, Irene, and Jennie appear in attractive protean specialties every evening. The entire performance at this theatre is pleasing, and we are glad to observe the house well filled each evening with a superior class of people. Mr. Earnshaw's efforts to elevate the "American" to a first-class position are rapidly ripening into success.

The Southerners and Brazil.—The New Orleans *Times* advises the Southerners to think no more of emigrating to Brazil. The *Times* says:—"A few excitable people in the South appear to have Brazil on the brain. Let them wait for a sober second thought, and they will probably come to their senses. Brazil is no place for American citizens. Stop at home, and do your part in the reconstruction of your country. He is no true friend of the South who advises her citizens to go either to Mexico or Brazil."

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S
CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,
By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.
Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at
No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.
Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania, will open for the reception of Students, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.
Application should be made to the President,
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
8 27 7t BETHLEHEM, Pa.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1168 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN [8 27 1mrp*
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND Preparatory Departments of ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, WILLING'S Alley, will resume duties on MONDAY, August 27. 8 25 10t*

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1109 and 1111 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on
MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor, well adapted for a family. 8 25

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
A Concentrated Fertilizer.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,
No. 734 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
8 20 12trp Manufacturers.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 13 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
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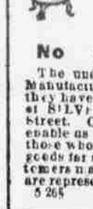
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25



SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth$rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 2§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.
DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. MCCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— HOFMAKER, Esq., No. 2058 Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq. No 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. WEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.
THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been ruthlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.
The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
8 1§ 1m No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET BUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

HURON BLANKETS.
Huron Fine Bed Blankets.
Huron Premium Blankets.
Huron Extra Heavy Blankets.
Huron Single Bed Blankets.
Huron Bed Blankets, $6·50 Per Pair.
We are now receiving direct from the mills, the celebrated
HURON BLANKETS,
Contracted for early in the Spring at the low price of wool.
They are superior in size, weight, and fineness of wool to any other make in the market, or to any BLANKET ever before offered by us. Sold only
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m]

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED:
5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18½ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1 25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents up to $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
JUST OPENED:
One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
PRICE & WOOD.
8 18§] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
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CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK.
9 3 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
CLOSING OUT BALANCE OF STOCK
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Prior to Opening New Goods in our
NEW STORE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH St.
10 bales Ballardvale, All wool Flannels, 38 cents to $1.
Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents
Dress Goods Greatly Reduced.
Lawns Reduced.
Organdies Reduced.
Kid Gloves, $1·25.
100 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37 to 88 cents.
8-4 Power loom Table Linen, $1 per yard.
8-4 White Table Damask, cheap.
100 dozen Linen Towels, 37 to 75 cents, cheap.
WHITE GOODS Greatly Reduced to Close Out.
Ladies' White and Unbleached Hose, below market prices.
Gents' Half Hose, 37 to 75 cents.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., very cheap.
A LOT OF NOTIONS from sheriff's Sale.
Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Cakes, Etc.
DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.
All the leading makes of
MUSLINS.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Williamsville, etc., at less than case price.
12-4 Red and White Floor Linen.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, rich and new.
HOOP SKIRTS.
Closing out Hoop Skirts at greatly reduced prices, for want of room.
E. R. LEE,
ENTRANCE TO STORE ON FILBERT STREET,
Below Eighth.
P. S.—Will open our NEW STORE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
(WARNOCK'S OLD STAND),
about the FIRST OF OCTOBER.
8 25 stuth3t E. R. LEE.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH,
BRITISH,
AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates [8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED. YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m

OIL OF PETROLEUM,
FOR FRANCE.
THE MAGASINS GENERAUX DE ST. DENIS, which are situated No. 42 AVENUE DE PARIS, at Saint Denis, close to Paris, keep OIL OF PETROLEUM in iron vats with a guarantee that the loss does not amount to more than three or five per cent. annually. Advance of funds 75 per cent.
Moderate charge for storage. Apply for full particulars to the Director,
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PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
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Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 20 6m8* No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

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RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 127 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 9§